

TENTH YEAR.

LOS ANGELES, JANUARY 1, 1891.—ANNUAL TRADE NUMBER:

TEN CENTS.

1880 : : 1890.

1890 : : : 1891.

WHILE BEARING TRIBUTE TO OUR MATERIAL PROSPERITY.

THE ADVANCE OF A DECADE.

Wonders That Ten Years Have Wrought in
Los Angeles County.

From Cattle Range and Sheep Pasture to Orchard, Vine
yard and Villa Home.

Three Times the Population and Four Times the Assessed
Wealth of Ten Years Ago.

The Rapid Growth of Our Horticultural Industry—Big
Profits from Small Tracts.

LOS ANGELES THE SECOND CITY IN THE STATE.

How It Has Grown from a Sleepy Spanish-American Town to a Handsome
City of Over 50,000 People.

A Great Railroad Center—Eleventh in the United States in Street Railroad
Mileage and Fifth in Cable Roads.

The Other Counties of Southern California—Practical Information About
Lands and Crops—Health and Climate, Education, Banking, Com-
merce, Real Estate, Buildings, and Other Solid Statistics—Ten
Millions of Fruit Trees Growing in the County—Nearly
500,000 Boxes of Oranges Will Be Shipped This
Season—Population of County, 1880,
33,779; 1890, 101,400—The
Era of Production.

MARVELOUS is the only
word that fits the
progress of the county
of Los Angeles during the past ten
years.

In 1880 the county was composed
mainly of a number of large Spanish
grants, upon which cattle grazed and
sheep browsed. The traveler could
ride for half a day, in many directions,
without encountering any sign of civil-
ization. Farm houses were few and
far between. The main industries
were the production of wool and hides.
There was one railroad—the Southern
Pacific—which had not yet been com-
pleted through Arizona to a junction
with the eastern lines. Passengers for
the east had to go north and east by
way of Lathrop and Ogden. Outside
of the city of Los Angeles, towns in
the county were very few and very
small. Oranges were grown, sufficient
for home consumption. Other fruits
were mostly imported from the north.
The population of the county was
33,779, of whom 11,311 were within the
city limits, leaving only 22,468 in the
whole county outside, and this in-
cluded the present county of Orange.
Los Angeles city was a quiet, sleepy
place, the buildings largely of adobe,
and only one—the Baker block—that
would attract attention. A few miles
of horse-car line carried passengers,
every twenty minutes or so, through
the main streets of the city. The rail-
road depot was a shed, a mile out of
town.

How is it now?

Los Angeles county, exclusive of
Orange county, which fertile and
thickly-populated section was segre-
gated two years ago, has a population
of 101,400, more than three times the
population of 1880, including Orange.
The city has grown from 11,311 to
50,394. There are at least 5000 more
inhabitants just outside the city limits,
on the south, west and northeast, so
that during the decade it has
quintupled in population and has
supplanted Oakland as the second
city in this great State. Towns which
in 1880 did not exist are now cities with
several thousand population, such as
Pasadena, with 5570, and Pomona
with 3000. A score of other flourish-
ing little towns, with several hundred
population apiece, have sprung into
being on land which ten years ago was
given over to sage-brush and jack-
rabbits. Among these are Azusa,
Burbank, Garvanza, Glendale, Ingle-
wood, Long Beach, Monrovia, Rio-
dondo, Sierra Madre and Whittier.
We have two transcontinental rail-
roads, and more coming. Our fruit
industry has grown to be one of almost
national importance. The introduc-
tion of water has increased the value
of land from \$5 to—in some cases—
\$500 an acre. Where, in 1880, sheep
and cattle ranged, are now seen
orchards of oranges, lemons, olives,
apricots, peaches, walnuts, and vine-
yards planted with the choicest wine-
grapes of Europe. Our horticulturists
grow rich on ten acres of land.
Over 10,000,000 fruit trees are now
growing in the county. Last year
Los Angeles county shipped East 395,
275 boxes of oranges. The export for

this year will be greater yet, and
hundreds of thousands of trees are set
out in nursery. The assessed wealth
of the county (including Orange) in
1880 was \$16,637,501. This year (ex-
clusive of Orange) it is \$69,475,025,
and this, be it remembered, three years
after the culmination of a wild real-
estate boom, the reaction from which
has unduly depressed values. As re-
cently as five years ago there were
only four banks in Los Angeles City,
with a capital and surplus of \$1,100,-
000 and deposits of \$3,128,000. Today
the banks of Los Angeles county have
a capital and surplus of \$5,101,814 and
deposits of \$10,119,496. In 1880 there
were 5445 children enrolled in the
county schools. Today there are
19,059, and in the city 8285—more than
there were in the county in 1880.

The transformation which has taken
place in the city during the past ten
years is, if possible, more wonderful
than that which has occurred in the
county. A large and beautiful city,
with handsome buildings and paved
streets has grown up in these ten
years, and chiefly within the past five.
In place of muddy highways, in which,
during wet weather, horses sank up to
their knees, we have seventy-five miles
of paved and gravelled streets within
the city limits. We have completed a
magnificent courthouse, a city hall
and a high school building, and built
a score of great business blocks, which
would do credit to any of the large
cities of the Union. Hundreds of
beautiful private residences have been
erected in the city at a cost of \$10,050
apiece and upward. We have one of the
finest systems of cable railroads in the
United States, with forty-five miles of
single track, and costing \$2,000,000.
There are other cable, horse and elec-
tric lines of equal length, and work is
commenced on a new belt electric road
which will encom-
pass the entire city, with several
branches. The city has voted half a
million dollars for an interior sewer
system. Ten lines of railroad center
in the city. Electric lights turn night
into day and make Los Angeles look
like a fairy spot from a distance. Our
public library excites the envy and sur-
prise of other cities. Our two hand-
some theaters attract the leading dra-
matic companies on the road. Our
Chamber of Commerce maintains an
exhibit in this city and another in Chi-
cago. There are 1000 manufacturing
establishments of various descriptions
in the city. Los Angeles, which, ten
years ago, was known to the world
only as a sleepy, picturesque Spanish-
American town, is now the Mecca of
tourists and health-seekers from all
parts of the world. It has become a
favorite meeting place for conventions
of some of the leading societies of the
country.

How did this great change come
about? What magician's wand worked
this wonderful transformation?

The question is not easily answered,
except by saying that the intrinsic
merit was here; it had but to become
known; it became known, and intelli-
gent people, who recognize a good
thing, hastened to take advantage of it.
Thirty years ago, in 1860, the assessed



THE OLD YEAR PRESENTS HIS INFANT SUCCESSOR.
"1890": "Hark, take him, Angelina! You've prospered so since I arrived that it's hard to tell what
you'll have attained ere he's as old as I am."

wealth of the county was \$3,065,330.
That was evidently something of a
boom year, for five years later, in 1865,
the assessment was only \$1,905,380.
Then it gradually rose to \$12,055,110
in 1874 and \$20,065,294 in 1882. From
this date there was a rapid rise, until,
in 1888, the assessment reached the
enormous sum of \$92,944,661. This
was the climax, and the depression
consequent upon the boom brought us
to our present figures of \$69,475,025,
which is twice the assessment of 1885.
In 1872 the letters of Nordhoff to a
New York paper, afterward published
in book form, first attracted wide
attention to the advantages of climate
and soil possessed by this section. At
that time there was no railroad to Los
Angeles, the journey most of the way
from San Francisco having to be made
by stage or steamer. This was a
great obstacle to those in poor health
and even to many pleasure-seekers. In
1876 the railroad was completed from
San Francisco, and there was some-
thing of a boom, which is shown by an
increase of nearly fifty per cent. in the
assessed valuation of the county be-
tween 1875 and 1876. This advance
was, however, nipped in the bud by a
disastrous bank failure and a small-
pox epidemic, and business continued
very dull for five or six years. Many
old residents were discouraged about
that time, and a mining excitement
breaking out in Arizona in 1880,
hundreds of Angelenos sold their
property for whatever it would bring—
which was then very little—and
followed the Southern Pacific, which
had been just opened into the Territory.
Tucson was largely settled in that year
by Los Angeles people. In 1880 the
population of Tucson was 6904 and of
Los Angeles 11,311, and many
believed that in 1890 the former would
be the larger city. It certainly looked
that way, for a time, but how things
have changed since then! Today the
"ancient and honorable pueblo" on the
Santa Cruz has a population of a
little more than 5000, of whom two-
thirds are Mexicans, while the City of
the Queen of the Angels contains over
50,000 Americans within her borders.
The lucky ones in 1880 were those who
could not sell their Los Angeles prop-
erty.

And the future? He would indeed
be a bold prophet who, in view of what
has already been accomplished, should
attempt to picture Los Angeles county
and city in the year 1900. Certain it is
that we have only just started on the
path of progress. The horticultural
industry, which is destined to make
this county one broad expanse of beau-
tiful, productive homes, embowered in
flowers and foliage, is yet in its infancy.
But a small proportion of our arable
land has been placed under cultivation.
Within ten miles of this city are thou-
sands of acres, now devoted to grazing
or the raising of hay, which will, ten
years hence, support a dense popula-
tion. The past year has introduced
our fruits to thousands of Eastern
homes, which will demand them regu-
larly henceforth. During the next ten
years our manufacturing industries
will be largely increased. Petroleum
will be developed in the neighbor-
hood of the city—perhaps within
the city limits. Natural gas will
also be found, and perhaps the
water of the Los Angeles River made
to turn the wheels of a score of fac-
tories. A railroad will bring us cheap
coal and rich ores from Utah, and
smelters will align the river bed. From
Los Angeles to the ocean will be, not a
city, but a succession of beautiful villa
noses, each surrounded by from five
to twenty acres of productive land.
In 1900 Los Angeles will be a city of

at least 100,000 people, and many old-
timers will be telling of the big bar-
gains in real estate which they might
have picked up in 1880.
Let those who think we take too
rosy a view of the future peruse the
facts presented in this issue, and then
say whether we are not too conserva-
tive rather than too sanguine. Then,
let them go over the county in person
and examine its resources, and they
will exclaim, with the Queen of She-
ba, that the half has not been told about
this, THE EMPIRE COUNTY OF THE
GOLDEN STATE.

THEN AND NOW.

Los Angeles Advertisers of 1880 and of 1890.

STRIKING CONTRASTS SHOWN
The Changes of Ten Years—Old
Houses Still Running—New
Ones Established—Not-
able Expansions.

GLANCE through the files
of the city newspapers of 1880
—when Los Angeles was a
city one-fifth its present size—brings to
mind the mutations of time with em-
phasis.

As a theme of interest in this year of
our Lord, a retrospect has been made
of the advertisers who were wont to
make their wares or professions known
in the last census year before the one
now on the field of action, and as the
reviewer turns the yellow and musty
leaves he is impressed with the shortness
of life and the constant change that
goes on in business as in all other
things of the world, natural and artifi-
cial.

As this newspaper was not in exis-
tence ten years ago, we have drawn
upon our esteemed contemporaries for
the facts shown in this article.

We find that P. W. Dooner, attorney
at law, was holding forth in the Downey
block, as he has ever since.
H. K. S. O'Malley was then a prac-
ticing lawyer with rooms in the Streitz
block. He was afterward a Superior
Judge, and is now retired, rich in learn-
ing and honors.

G. A. Robinson was then an attor-
ney at law with an office in the Downey
block—at that time the home of the
fraternity. He has since forsaken the
thorny path of litigation for the more
peaceful one now occupied as an
insurance agent, with a fine suite of
offices on Broadway, finding time
marginal to do the drama for this
journal with satisfaction to all.

Business Banning was then printing
an advertisement in the paper as for-
warding and commission agent at Wil-
mington. He has gone to join the
great majority, and his sons are his
successors in the business out of which
he amassed more than one fortune.

The Farmers and Merchants Bank
was then doing business in the present
Southern California Insurance Com-
pany's building, with I. W. Hellman
as president, as he is today. But he
now lives in San Francisco, and is the
president of the great Nevada Bank of
that city.

J. S. Slauson was then president of
the Los Angeles County Bank, since
retired with an ample fortune, but ap-
parently younger than he was ten
years ago. His old bank, however, is
still one of the solid institutions of the
city, and its present president, John E.
Pater, has filled the position with the
greatest ability—having few peers as a
banker in this city of banks. Mr. H.
L. Macdonell, then its cashier, has since
retired, and now goes into the direc-
tories as a capitalist.

The Commercial Bank was then in
existence, with J. E. Hollenbeck as
president, and E. F. Soencke as cashier.
The mutations of time changed the in-
stitution into the First National Bank
—sent its honored president to his long
sleep on the hillside at Evergreen, and
made its then cashier president, as he
now is. The years have been kind to the
bank and its officers, President Spence

having served the city as its Mayor,
and in other important capacities, and
the bank grown to be one of the staunch
institutions of the State.

Lewis Ross was then in the shoe
business at Nos. 57 and 59 Spring
street, as their successor, Meyer Lewis,
now is, the numbers of the streets hav-
ing all been changed since that time.
Mr. Lewis has prospered with the city,
and is now one of our wealthy men,
with ample capital to fight bootleggers
and to hold his own in the fierce com-
petition that has grown up.

The City of Paris was then the great
dry goods emporium of the city, and
was running a two-column ad. in the
papers, being located at Nos. 53 and
55 Main street, about opposite the St.
Charles Hotel, and Eugene Meyer &
Co. were its proprietors. Mr. Meyer has
since removed to San Francisco, and
became the manager of one of that
city's great banks, and the old house is
still here with a great establishment on
Spring street, under other managers.

Osborne's Overland Transfer was
then on the field of action, but has
since changed hands and been merged
into other companies.

The Pico House was then in the heart
of the city and advertised itself as the
only first-class hotel. Its fortunes
have been varied in the last ten years
and the city has grown away to the
southward of it, until it is scarcely
more than a monument of the past.

B. C. Whiting was then United States
Court Commissioner and one of the
city's most honored citizens. He has
since gone to the realm of shadows.

E. Martin & Co. were then the great
wholesale liquor men of the city, with
C. C. Lys as manager, and one of the
substantial men of the city. The for-
tunes of the house waxed and its man-
ager one day took his own life in a
moment of insanity.

Mrs. V. Pomet was the city's most
popular milliner, but has retired from
trade with an ample fortune, which she
and her husband, then an undertaker,
enjoy in the shape of rentals from big
business blocks and other revenue-pro-
ducing properties.

Waiter S. Maxwell was advertising
cabin seats at No. 13 Court street.
He became later the city's coal king,
but retired with the great boom, and
is now actively engaged in busi-
ness, other than looking after the mag-
nificent Lanfranco estate.

W. H. Norratt was then an auction-
eer, but has since gone to other fields.
S. M. Perry was then in the plum-
bing business, as he is now.

J. G. Eastman's card as attorney at
law was then running in the papers,
and he was the Beau Brummel of the
city, but he fell from his high estate to
die in the gutter, one of the most aw-
ful specimens of utter degradation this
town has ever known.

The Express was then owned and ed-
ited by Col. J. J. Ayers, who afterward
became State Printer, and is now one
of the editors and proprietors of our
contemporary, the Herald.

F. J. Gillmore was advertising a
great dollar store at No. 25 Spring
street. He has since retired with a
fortune and gone into politics, having
served several years as chairman of
the Republican County Committee.

The Queen Store was then in
business at the same stand it is today.
A. M. Lawrence was then in the
cigar and tobacco business, but after-
ward became the secretary of the
Board of Trade, and died a few years
ago, universally regretted, as he proved
himself possessed of sterling qualities.

Maskeil & Mercadante were then
fruit merchants at No. 131 Main
street. Mr. Maskeil is now a grocer
in the southern portion of the city,
and Mercadante is still doing business
near the old stand, but on First street.

Drs. Joseph Kirtz, K. D. Wise and
Henry Worthington were each in busi-
ness, as they are now.

L. Jacoby was the leading clothing
man in Temple block and advertising
great bargains. Since then the house
has become Jacoby Bros., and in addi-
tion to the great retail business han-
dled by them, they conduct the largest
wholesale business in the South, occu-
pying a building on Los Angeles street.
Messrs. Bonebrake and McManus

were then in the buggy business, and
the Express relates the fact that they
did, on January 22, dispatch a train
of twelve buggies overland to Santa
Barbara, drawn by teams.

Maj. Bonebrake has since become
one of the town's greatest bank presi-
dents and has grown wealthy, no
doubt, beyond his wildest dreams at
that time.

George Fridham was then conduct-
ing a cigar store in the Temple block.
He has since become a great cattle
rancher in Arizona, and is said to have
amassed a fortune.

Fred Doba was then advertising his
business as a barber, but has since for-
saken the music of the "rattler" razor
to become leader of the city band.

Henry C. Roberts of Azusa was ad-
vertising a bee ranch for sale. He
still lives at that flourishing suburb
and the years deal lightly with him.

D. M. Graham was in the land and
loan brokerage business in the Com-
mercial Bank building. He later be-
came one of the solid men of Pasadena,
where he died.

H. S. Orme was printing his card in
the papers as physician and surgeon
then, as now.

Woodhead & Gay were the best-
known fruit merchants of the city, and
grew wealthy in the business, though
beginning in the most modest and
humble way. The transferred their
business to Porter Bros. & Co. later,
Mr. Gay going into the real-estate
business and Mr. Woodhead becoming
a political reformer, but with mod-
erate success. He owns much fine
property in the city, and has kept his
fortune well in hand.

Preuss & Pironi were then druggists
at the location now occupied by C. H.
Hance. Mr. Preuss became the Nasby
of the city under the administration of
President Cleveland, and Mr. Pironi
conducts a great wine business on Ala-
mada street.

G. G. Green of New Jersey was ad-
vertising his "August Flower" with no
idea, presumably, that he would ever
see Los Angeles, but he has since be-
come a large owner of property in Pas-
adena, and at Altadena has built a
magnificent residence, which he oc-
cupies every winter.

St. Mary's Hospital of San Francisco
was telling of its advantages through
our city papers. Dr. James Murphy be-
lieved mentioned as its visiting surgeon.
He died a few years ago and was fol-
lowed to his long home by the tender
thoughts of thousands of patients all
over California.

Joe Bayer was the proprietor of Con-
gress Hall, a place long since changed
into a store basement, but the genial
Bayer still conducts a business on Main
street.

Dr. Nadeau, still a city physician,
was then Coroner.

The K. K. mansion on New High
street was the well private hotel of
the city. The place where it once
stood has been cut down and the big
hill behind its location walled with
granite.

The Los Angeles and Ventura stage
line advertised that its stages would
leave the Temple-street stables every
morning, but now the location of the
stables is the site of the Lawyer block,
and the passenger goes to Ventura by
the cars of the Southern Pacific.

V. Dol was conducting the Commer-
cial restaurant on Main street—then
the restaurant of the city. He also
grew wealthy, and owns brick blocks
along with many other old-time ad-
vertisers, but now conducts the Maison
Boree on First street, near The Times
office.

W. C. Furey was in the before and
hardware business at No. 19 Los An-
geles street, but in that year removed
to his present location on Spring street,
opposite the old Courthouse.

E. Naud was advertising his wool
warehouse on Alameda street. He,
too, has gone to the place of shades,
and his estate has become the food for
lawyers and others.

Eugene Germain was then in the
commission business, as he still is,
the firm having been incorporated and be-
come the Germain Fruit Company,
with E. Germain as president. He
likewise owns more than one brick
business block, and counts among the
city's rich men.

H. J. Woollacott, "long with Alex
McKenzie," announces the opening in
this year of his present establish-
ment on Spring street. He has
grown wealthy and can walk
down Spring street and look at his
buildings towering up into the glorious
climate and see his name in gilt letters
on the windows of a big bank as one of
its directors, all of which has come
about since 1880.

Chapman & Paul, the stove men,
were then in business as they are yet.
Some of the lawyers of the city,
other than those already mentioned
were A. Glassell, A. W. Hutton, W.
D. Stephenson, Bicknell and White,
John F. Godfrey, A. M. Stephens, C.
E. Thom, Thomas B. Brown, J. G.
Howard, H. T. Hazard, F. H. Howard,
Brunson & Wells, Graves and Chap-
man and P. C. Tonner. Of these all
are still practicing their profession yet
except A. Glassell retired with a
competency, W. D. Stephenson, gone
over to the majority, as has also
that loyal friend and soldier
John F. Godfrey. Capt. C. E. Thom
afterward served as the city's Mayor,
but has retired from practice and
takes time to look over his big blocks
of brick and mortar with an admir-
ing eye. J. G. Howard has also gone
before that Judge from whom there is
no appeal. Henry T. Hazard is now
our Mayor, for the second term. Judge
Brunson is of a new firm and the re-
sident attorney for the Southern Cali-
fornia Railway.

Miss L. J. Hammond was a milliner
at No. 81 Spring street. She, too, has

retired and reaps the seeds from a
handsome spring-street building.
Dillon & Keadley were then in the
dry goods business, with a big store on
Main street, opposite the Temple block.
They retired from business some years
ago with a competency.

The Wright House on South Main
street was then a popular private hotel,
but has since made way for a big pile
of brick and mortar.

R. Bills was the owner of the largest
truck line in the city, since merged
into a corporation known as the Cali-
fornia Truck Company.

Fred Linde, who is still in the jewelry
business, had a store at No. 71 Main
street.

Bryant Howard & Co. were the paint
and oil house of the city, since merged
into the house of Whittier, Fuller &
Co.

J. Kiefer & Co. have not changed
from the business and the location
they occupied ten years ago.

H. Newman & Co. were then whole-
sale grocers, but were succeeded in the
interim by M. A. Newman & Co., who
conduct the great store on Los An-
geles street.

The other great grocery house was
that of Hellman, Haas & Co., recently
transformed into the firm of Haas,
Baruch & Co. by the retirement of H.
W. Hellman, who became the manager
of the Farmers and Merchants' bank
upon I. W. Hellman's removal to San
Francisco.

The St. Elmo Hotel was then called
the Cosmopolitan, with Hammel &
Denker, proprietors, who also con-
ducted the United States Hotel at that
time, since rebuilt. Mr. Hammel re-
cently followed the long list of
pioneers who sleep under the daisies.

The Philadelphia Brewery, then but
a nucleus of the present great estab-
lishment on Aliso street, was operated
by D. Mahstedt, since deceased, hav-
ing retired with a fortune and become
the owner of a large number of houses
in different portions of the city.

The New York Brewery was then a
landmark at Third and 1 Spring streets,
and under the management of Phil
Lauth was long one of the institutions
of the town. It made way for the
march of improvement which has made
such great headway in that part of the
city.

H. M. Mitchell was then an attorney
at law with an office in Downey block.
His tragic death at the hands of a
friend when on a hunting excursion on
the 7th of December last is so recent
as to be well remembered by all
newspaper readers.

S. C. Hubbell's shingle as attorney at
law also swung in the breeze, but he
has since become one of the town's
solid men and retired from the practice
of his profession.

B. F. Coniter, the great Dry Goods
merchant, was then established at No.
32 Baker block, but some years ago
moved to Second and Spring streets,
supposed at that time to be away out
of town. His foresight, however, was
better than his critics', as the growth of
the city has been steady in that
direction.

F. Adam advertised his merchant
tailoring establishment at No. 13
Spring street, and still holds on there
under the new number.

E. K. Chapin was making public the
fact that he had opened a store at
Santa Monica Canyon, at that time the
resort of the seaside seekers. He is
now one of the leading merchants of
the city of Santa Monica.

T. H. McNelly was also advertising
a stage line to Santa Monica Canyon.
Louis Lewis & Co. were then in the
book and stationery business, but were
succeeded later by Messrs. Lazarus and
Meizer, Mr. Lewis becoming a part-
ner in the house of M. Levy & Co.,
they still do business on Los Angeles
street.

The "Sisters Hospital," then as now
called the Los Angeles Infirmary, was
located on San Fernando street oppo-
site the present railway station. In
the interim their beautiful hospital on
Beaudry avenue has been built and oc-
cupied, where the faithful Sisters still
smooth the brow of pain and comfort
the stricken heart of the moaning suf-
ferer.

H. Siegel, the latter, announced the
opening of his establishment at the
corner of Main and Commercial streets.

Dotter and Bradley was the big fur-
niture house of the city, but the
business has since been incorpo-
rated as the Los Angeles Furni-
ture Company, of which Gov. Mark-
ham is president. Mr. Dotter still
being active in the business. Mr.
Sid Lacy was then announced as being
in charge of the carpet department,
but has since become a great political
boss and schemer of the Irrepressible
tribe of Democrats.

A. S. McDonald was then in the shoe
business very near his present location
on Spring street.

L. Polaski & Son were in the cloth-
ing business at the corner of Main and
Commercial street in the apartments
now occupied by the Farmers & Mer-
chants Bank. The head of the firm
has since retired and Polaski Bros., his
sons, still conduct one of the great
merchant tailoring establishments of
the city.

E. W. Noyes announced himself in
the press as "the war-horse auction-
eer" and his musical voice is still
heard upon our streets, calling upon
the moneyed public to call around and
buy horses and other live stock free
from beam-stand sound in every limb.

The St. Charles Hotel was being con-
ducted by J. A. Brown, who, later on,
retired and opened a big restaurant on

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TWENTY-FOUR PAGES.
(35 COLUMNS.)

Price, 10 Cents; 3 Copies 25 Cents.

POPULATION:

Los Angeles City, 1880, 11,311.
" " 1890, 50,394.
Los Angeles County, 1880, 33,370.
" " 1890, 101,400.

WEALTH:

Assessed Wealth, City, 1880, \$16,697,591.
" " 1890, \$63,475,025.
Assessed Wealth, City, 1880, \$7,235,338.
" " 1890, \$19,720,674.

Bank Assets, City and County, \$5,401,841.
Bank Deposits, City and County, \$10,119,486.
Fruit Trees in County, 1,000,000.
Orange Crop of County, boxes, 500,000.
Miles Paid and Graded Sts., City, 25.

A GREAT RAILROAD CENTER.

JANUARY, 1891.

CITIZENS! By sending the ANNUAL

Times to your friends abroad, you will please them and help to save the country and guarantee a service. This issue contains more information than could be compressed into a thousand letters.

SURF-BATHING at Christmas is one of the attractions which we have to offer.

ONE-HALF of the corn raised in the State of California is grown in Los Angeles county.

LOS ANGELES is the central commercial point for Southern California, Arizona and New Mexico.

The population of Los Angeles is more than three times as great as that of any other city in Southern California.

With the coming of cheap fuel and a railroad to tap the mineral regions of Utah and Nevada, we may expect to see reduction works go up in Los Angeles.

The commercial location of Los Angeles is excellent and has been recognized as such by the railroads which are here, and by those which are coming.

Southern California can supply the United States with oranges, lemons, figs, prunes, raisins, olive-oil, walnuts, winter vegetables and berries, wine and brandy.

The route from San Pedro and Los Angeles, across the continent, to the Atlantic Ocean, and also to the Gulf of Mexico, is the shortest and has the easiest grades of all transcontinental roads.

The development of natural gas and petroleum, both of which undoubtedly exist in large quantities under our feet, will convert Los Angeles into a manufacturing city at one bound.

Those who have not been in Los Angeles since the boom in land prices of necessities much lower now than they were then. Lumber, bricks and house rent have fallen very materially.

POTATOES have come to the front in Los Angeles county during the past year. We exported over 6,000,000 pounds of "spuds" by the Southern Pacific, and they paid the growers a big profit.

LOS ANGELES is the second city in population, not only in California, but on the Pacific Coast of the United States. After San Francisco, it is the largest city in a section of country 1200 miles long and reaching back 1000 miles to Denver.

This is the most beautiful season of the year in Southern California, after the fresh rains, when the hills begin to assume their mantle of living green, and all nature revives from the drought of summer. New Year's day in Los Angeles is equivalent to May day in New England—only more so.

LOS ANGELES is the railroad center of the coast. Ten lines center here, and we have two transcontinental systems, while San Francisco has only one. Moreover, all the new roads looking toward California have their eyes in this direction. "All roads lead"—not to Rome, but to Los Angeles.

THE ERA OF PRODUCTION.

When the last annual edition of THE TIMES was issued, we of Los Angeles county were congratulating ourselves upon the increased tendency which was becoming apparent to develop our material resources—to "grow something" and to make something.

That movement, then well under way, has, during the past year, assumed grand proportions. The boom in town lots has given way to a boom in farming lands. The era of production is here.

Too much indiscreet literature, filled with glittering and misleading generalities, has gone forth to the world from Southern California real-estate agents, "gists" and ephemeral newspapers, and from other sources. We endeavor to avoid this error, and, discarding rhetoric and eulogy, will "drop into" figures—official figures.

Let us see.

The orange product of the county, this season, is estimated by the Southern Pacific Company at 1700 car-loads of 300 boxes each. Fancy 55 solid train loads, of 20 cars each, from this county alone—a car-load a day for three months!

There are 10,000,000 fruit trees growing in the county, not including those in nursery. There are nearly 2,000,000 orange trees in nursery.

The following figures represent the export of certain products, by the Southern Pacific line, in pounds, for the years 1889 and 1890:

	1889.	1890.
Fruit, fresh, dried and canned.	14,638,955	29,562,490
Beans.	8,305,944	14,430,433
Peas.	328,556	1,320,470
Nuts.	290,474	1,282,380
Onions.	(none)	228,150
Potatoes.	(none)	6,440,180
Vegetables.	2,932,182	4,622,949
Wine.	1,474,692	2,730,250

Total shipment of products..... 34,403,549 71,308,300

How is this for an increase? Not an article here that is not doubled except in one instance, where the increase is only a little over 50 per cent., and a total shipment considerably more than twice as large as in 1889.

Here are the shipments of oranges, lemons and honey, by the Southern California Railroad Company, for the years ending June 30, 1889, and June 30, 1890, in pounds:

	1889.	1890.
Oranges, pounds.	53,054,000	49,975,000
Lemons, pounds.	40,000	125,000
Honey, pounds.	1,500,000	2,500,000

Shipments of certain products from Los Angeles county by the California Southern during 1889 and 1890, in pounds:

	1889.	1890.
Dried fruit (including raisins).	150,000	10,283,200
Beans.	6,000	831,820
Peas.	12,780,000	10,283,200

Total of products..... 17,518,000 30,844,170

Again the shipments are vastly increased—nearly doubled.

Following are the export of certain products from San Pedro during 1889 and 1890, in pounds, as reported by the Collector of the Port:

	1889.	1890.
Grain.	6,495,794	23,819,878
Oranges.	48,750	1,824,482
Potatoes.	(none)	358,150
Hay.	1,9,732	1,108,650

Total exports..... 13,626,334 29,814,354

Once more we have the inevitable doubling, with three million pounds to spare.

Now let us recapitulate:

	1889.	1890.
East-bound freight, S. P.	1,344,349	71,558,300
Shipments from county, Cal. Southern.	17,518,000	30,844,170
Shipments from San Pedro.	13,626,334	29,814,354

Total, pounds..... 32,548,711 132,216,824

A gross increase of 100 per cent., with 1,117,052 pounds over.

Surely, these figures prove conclusively that we have commenced developing the resources of Los Angeles county in earnest. But the work has only just commenced. The arable land now under cultivation in the county bears but a small proportion to that which is still idle, or devoted only to grazing. Within twenty miles of Los Angeles city are several hundred square miles of uncultivated land, upon every acre of which products to the value of from \$50 to \$500 annually might be raised. Hundreds of square miles within the county, now paying from \$8 to \$20 an acre in taxes, might be made to pay from \$80 to \$200 in delicious fruits. All of the improvement that is described in this Annual has been accomplished within the short space of ten years. What will the value of the productions of Los Angeles county be in 1900? Who can tell?

But, says the doubter, what are you going to do with all these fruits and products? You will overdo the market.

Dear, doubting friend, we remember very well that fifteen years ago, when the fruit product of the State was infinitesimal compared with what it is at present, that song was sung far more generally and with greater vehemence than now by California croakers.

In 1875 it was freely prophesied that there should glut the market with oranges and peaches, and apricots, and grapes. How very amusing those ludicrous predictions appear today in the light of the immensely increased product and world-wide demand for our fruits during the past year, when growers have been besieged by agents of commission houses begging them to accept several hundred dollars an acre for the fruit ripening on the trees!

And still the timid one waits the dirge of "over-production," and will continue to do so, while the courageous plant and reap, until his friends have to borrow money of a fruit-grower to bury him with.

No, indeed! There is not the slightest danger that Southern California will glut the market with her products during the lifetime of any of our readers. Reductions in price there may be—there is plenty of margin for that—but a surplus, never! When we raised but little fruit the market was frequently over-supplied, but now that the annual product is valued at millions of dollars, Eastern buyers find that it pays them to contend for the handling of it. As the supply in-

creases so the market widens. We now have the world for a market.

If the products which are raised to such perfection in Southern California could be grown all over the United States, there would be reason in fearing a surplus. But look at the long list of specialties that cannot be profitably grown east of the mountains, except a few of them—to a limited extent in Florida and some of the extreme southern sections. Among others, we may mention oranges, lemons, limes, citrons, wine, raisin and table grapes, olives, figs, prunes, apricots, almonds, nectarines, walnuts, winter vegetables and berries.

Take, for instance, oranges, the most important crop of this section. Say that the present crop of Southern California is 3500 carloads, of 300 boxes each. This would give about 65,000,000 possible customers in the United States and Canada. Apart from the natural increase of population, this certain leaves room for a largely-increased consumption, especially if cost of transportation and selling prices are lessened, which may well be done. One orange a day to each family in the United States, during the months of February, March, April and May, when the market is practically bare of oranges from other sources, would require the product of 100,000 acres in full bearing. The present acreage of oranges and lemons in full bearing in Southern California is about 10,000.

It is true that oranges are grown in Florida and imported from Europe. In Florida they are grown under less advantageous conditions than in Southern California. Land there must be cleared and they have occasional killing frosts. Again, the Florida orange comes at a time of the year when it does not compete with ours. Florida will never be a dangerous rival of Southern California in orange growing. As to European imports, under a protective tariff they cannot materially affect us, and—California will have something to say in national affairs, from now on.

Finally, in estimating on the Southern California orange product and its market, it must be remembered that the location in which perfect citrus conditions prevail—where the orange may be cultivated with safety and profit—are, even in Southern California, quite limited. You may grow an orange, of some sort, almost anywhere in California, from Siskiyou to San Diego, but to grow an orange that will sell in the Eastern markets at a good price, under competition, is quite another thing.

Another fruit in which California—and chiefly Southern California—has a monopoly, is the apricot. We can never grow enough of this delicious fruit to overstock the markets of the world.

Then, again, look at the production of winter vegetables and berries, which has but just commenced, they being shipped at present by express. Here Southern California—and a very limited portion thereof—has a veritable monopoly. Even San Francisco takes its vegetables from us, after the first frost. Until recently that city has been our only customer for this winter product. The markets of Denver, Kansas City, St. Louis, Omaha, Minneapolis, New York and Boston have been tested during the past year, and the field which is opened out by these rail shipments is indeed remarkable. Tomatoes have been selling in New York, during the past few weeks, at 50 cents a pound. At the same time growers were selling them, near Los Angeles, at \$20 a ton, and considering it a good price. The freight to New York, by express, is 9 cents a pound. How will it be when these vegetables, and green peas, and beans and cauliflowers are shipped by the car-load, by fast freight, and sold at one-fourth of the present price?

A crate, containing thirty one-pound boxes of strawberries, sent to New York a few weeks ago, sold for \$20 and netted the shipper \$16. He would have been glad to get \$2.50 in the local market.

Our raisins now bring higher prices in the East than the vaunted product of Malaga; our prunes are far superior to those of Germany and Turkey, and are preferred by many to those of France; our wines—sold under French labels—deceive the connoisseurs of New York clubs; our olive oil brings a higher price in Los Angeles than the imported article; our table grapes resemble those which the spies brought out of the Promised Land; our pears excite the wonder and admiration of the East; our Navel orange is, admittedly, the finest in the world; our soft-shell walnuts are superior to anything that is imported, and our true stories of mammoth pumpkins are pointed at incredulously by the scoffing Eastern stranger.

Do we need anything more? If so, we can plant a few hundred square miles with sugar beets and sweeten the breakfast coffee of the United States.

Or, we can grow flax, and ramie, and cotton, and corn, and brewing barley, and a score of other products; but these are side issues. Our farmers do not care to have men to do with crops that will not pay over \$100 an acre, net profit.

Thus we trust we have made plain to our readers that the era of production has commenced in Los Angeles county—has but just commenced—also that there is no danger of over-production. We have no hesitation in predicting that the shipments from the county will be as much greater in 1900 than in the present year, as they are now greater than in 1880, and further, that the market for all our products will then have increased in like proportion.

The perfect climate of California is limited to a restricted area in this and three other counties. Land to which a fee simple in this climate is attached will not long go begging for buyers.

It is said that coal from Alaska could be laid down at San Pedro or Redondo for \$5 a ton. There certainly appears to be room for competition in the coal business.

THE BLIZZARD CURE.

"We do not desire to startle anybody, nor to cause the minds of sufferers to become unduly worked up, but it is a fact that a remedy has been discovered for that great curse of back East, the ordinary blizzard of the plains and other spots contiguous thereto.

Scientific research has developed the fact that one good round year spent in this land of sunsets and warm feet will break off the blizzard appetite in cases of the most abandoned fiends of chilblains and broiled snow. Hence we would impress upon the dwellers in Snowdom who have friends fraught with the appetite for frozen pumps, bursted water pipes and cracked fingers, that here is a spot of country that will cure the most depraved cases.

Here the man who has had his carcases punctured with the hydraulic-syringe marks of old Boreas can recover his tone and get gay in short order. The taste for ices and snow-shoes will leave him without a single wrench to his system, and ear-muffs and Arctic goloshes will be given up without the use of medicines or the more seductive arguments of the brass knuckle or sand-bag.

It is really a most striking fact that this land of climate, which makes a man want to live as long as he can draw the breath of life, will do the business for a blizzard-bent without increasing the patient in an asylum or a strait-jacket, but, keener and unchained, he can be turned loose upon his arrival, when at once the old habits of hammering his person with both hands like a horizontal windmill, kicking his toes against curbstones, or blowing on his flingers and stamping around like a sore-backed horse in a swarm of buffalo-gnats, will leave him at once without the aid of a coal-bin or gas well.

Of course the economy of this sort of thing can be seen by an observer who has not even ordinary common sense, while the relief that will come to the friends of a frigidarian as well as the absolute satisfaction to the patient himself, will be worth dead loads of coin of the realm to all hands.

Naturally it is somewhat difficult to get the blizzardier to listen to the voice of his well-wisher and succor from the depths of snow banks and yearning for dried ice; but it is the mission of this great family newspaper to go into the haunts of these afflicted people and preach the gospel of sunshine, big crops and all-round state of affairs generally, that is unequalled on the continent which is proud as Lucifer to be the home of the brave who writes this epistle to the snow-bound dwellers in the cabins of the cyclonic back-easters. [The reader is expected to supply such commas as may suit his taste for the latter portion of the above paragraph.] We are confident that the blizzardier can be broken off without the use of hypodermic injections of lymph or external injections of violence, without anything stronger than the purgative of facts set out in the columns of this great moral daily, and a second-class ticket or a pass to this land where the orange and the lemon dwell together in peace and great glee. Armed with these simple remedies, and fifteen dollars in his inside pocket—more or less, but generally more—he can come here and bury from the gaze of the world his habit of sucking cold wind onto an empty stomach and the debauched taste for frozen apples and lung trouble which have been his leading characteristics in the land back yonder. Surrounded by his little children, whose eyes will glisten with delight because of his rescue, from the taste for blizzards and ice jam, and enmeshed by the wife of his bosom, rejoiced to see him freed from the curse of brittle carboles and frozen feet, he can go right along enjoying himself, day in and day out. A few short weeks under these genial skies will serve to raise his temperature from 60° below Lake Michigan to the normal status obtained and revealed in by the old settler hereabouts.

We have gone somewhat into details to make it perfectly plain that there is a large quantity of unused climate which moves around here from early morn to dewy eve, not doing anything in particular but just waiting to get a chance to try its hand at breaking off a few bad habits acquired by long residence in a country where the cold bills and the winters are about of even length. It is only fair to give it a show. We do not desire to appear urgent nor to get tar on our hands over this thing, but the folks back East, encompassed by the curse of the blizzard habit, are not justified in further delay in coming West, that a cure may be effected. We are all brethren and American citizens, and can speak out freely; therefore we would say that longer dalliance and toying with the ordinary blizzard of commerce is all wrong. We have here a spot in which it could not rear its young for even one solitary year; hence the importance of coming this way and giving things—especially frost—a chance to work out.

The time is especially propitious, as Mr. Gould is corralling all the railroads, and raising rates to such an extent that walking will soon be a luxury.

We would therefore urge that no more monkeying with the blizzardist burr-saw be indulged in, but that this land of three R's—Ranches, Roses and Romance—be visited and whooped up as it ought to be, without further delay.

For full particulars see other columns of this paper, where the men with high "Morrids" and mathematical pencils have figured the waste blamed thing out.

A PROFITABLE thing to grow in this section is the eucalyptus, or Australian blue-gum, for fuel. After planting and occasional culture for a year, it needs no further attention, so that it is essentially a lazy man's crop. The trees are trimmed every few years, after which they grow up again. Several years ago, W. R. Powell set out one acre of land, lying between Glendora and Azusa, to eucalyptus trees. When they had been growing, almost

unnoticed, three years, he turned some men in among them with axes to thin out the little grove and lop off the superfluous limbs. Then he sold the wood to the brick-burners for \$405, which was a return of \$135 an acre from the time the grove was set out. Since then the trees have grown so fast that they will soon be ready for another harvesting.

It is a great mistake to suppose that Los Angeles is only desirable as a winter resort. There is no cooler summer climate in the world than the coast of Los Angeles county, except the California coast further north, where they have to wear overcoats and fur wraps on August afternoons. Here it is not so cold as that, but quite cool enough to be bracing at any of our seaside resorts all summer. As soon as this is thoroughly understood abroad we shall have as big a crowd of visitors in Los Angeles in summer as in winter. There are very few days in the year, in the city itself, when the weather is too warm for comfort.

REAL ESTATE has touched bottom in Los Angeles. Great bargains may now be had by those possessed of ready cash. Property will never be lower than it is today. The market only awaits the advent of a few courageous investors to lead the way, when it will take an upward bound—not, however, we hope, to such an extent as it did in 1886-87, as that means an inevitable reaction. Few more attractive investments are offered than Los Angeles real estate at present prices. The city has grown from 11,311 in 1880 to 50,394 in 1890. What will it be in 1900?

A mo "chunk" of Los Angeles county was cut off by the last State Legislature and formed into a new county, under the name of Orange. It contains some of the most productive land and most populous towns of the county. This should always be taken into consideration in estimating the growth of the county during the decade. A movement is now under way to take off another slice, next year, and make Pomona a county seat. Los Angeles don't propose to let Miss Pomona go, if it can be helped. We think of much of that phenomenal 10-year-old child of ours.

SO MUCH has been written and said about the "glorious climate of Southern California" that some persons, who have never been here, entertain the idea that this is all we have to offer. A glance through this paper ought to entirely remove any such false impression. We have a soil where the husbandman can make greater profits, with less exertion, than in any other section of the world; also openings for capital, brains and muscle equal to those which can be found anywhere. Climate is, it is true, an important factor, but it is by no means everything in Southern California.

OUR banks are built upon the rock. The storms of real estate speculation and Wall-street panics have beat against them in vain. When I. W. Hellman and other Los Angeles bankers set their faces like flint against the crushing tide of wild speculation, refusing to open their vaults to aid men who had lost their heads, the financiers were severely criticised and even abused by some; but in good time the wisdom of conservatism in our money centers was demonstrated, and the men who were at first upbraided were in the end applauded.

LOS ANGELES houses are notable for the independent character of their architecture. No rows of tenement buildings, one just a counterpart of the other, are seen in this city. Each residence, however humble, has an individuality of its own, and is generally embowered in trees and shrubs, with a tasty flower-garden, in which there is bloom every month in the year. This, in connection with the thousands of shade trees along the streets, makes Los Angeles one of the most attractive cities in the United States.

WHILE consumption cures are all the rage, let us draw attention to the remarkable cures effected by Southern California climate, as reported in our article on health, in this issue. Let the consumptive take his blankets and camp out in the open air of our elevated regions, near the pine woods, inhaling all the ozone he can. A case which this treatment will not cure need expect no permanent relief from doctors with squirt guns.

OUR land is too high in price, say the eastern critics, who are used to acre upon which from \$5 to \$10 an acre profit can be made in grain. More expensive than yours, we grant, but too dear, no. Are bonds which pay 10 per cent. interest not worth more than those which only pay 2 per cent? If not, then, perhaps, you are right. Our land pays from \$50 to \$500, and in some cases, \$1000 an acre.

PLEASE don't spend a week in Los Angeles and then say that you know the country. You might as well see an eclipse of the moon and say that you have learned astronomy. Many who have lived in Los Angeles for ten years know but a tithe of what there is to be learned of the resources, scenery and other characteristics of this peerless country.

THE Los Angeles Valley contains about 640,000 acres, of which four-fifths are arable, about 200,000 being adapted to fruit culture. Much of the best land is as yet used only for grazing purposes, or for the raising of barley for hay.

It will not be long before a railroad will run up Wilson's Peak to the summit, 6000 feet above the sea. Then the tourist will be able to leave Los Angeles in the morning, spend a long day above the clouds, and get back in time for dinner.

The petroleum industry is an important factor in the prosperity of the country, and it is constantly growing in importance.

THE Chamber of Commerce is always ready to answer inquiries from strangers.

THE YEAR'S LAST DAYS.

The sweet air is full of golden sunshine, in which birds spread their wings like tiny sails. And the bees themselves are buzzing in happy gladness, as they drift in flocks of light warned to its heart. The gay pomegranates Of the butterfly are spread, fluttering to soft, a winter blossom of content. It seems, or wings' smile upon the old year's breath. Sky leans to war with a divinely blue, bright lid of sunshine, and sweet, warm mouth.

Fragment with the breath of gentle south winds. And the earth looks up with her 141 glances Of reigning state, with roses in her cheeks, And breath of glorious blue, but it is not Lips. O'er hill and valley trail her emerald robes, jeweled with blossoms, and her silver laugh is heard in rippling brooks. Time loves the

Old year as he finds it here. For 'tis a Coy maiden who will not grow old, but who, With her glad twelve months ended, all blossoms.

Crowned with cheeks like smiling June's, wearing a

Girdle of unnumbered flowers, with silver anklets of the running streams making such Music for her dancing feet, she slips with Palace laughter from his sight into the Shores of yesterday, a who's year's sunshine Round her poured, a year of bloom and harvest.

ELIZA A. OTIS.
December, 1890.

THE OLD AND THE NEW.

Once more the whirligig of time Has yanked an old year out of line, And showed a new year in; I'm right glad on't, for last year Was getting mighty m' notorous and sear, And the essence of life was getting thin.

It's kind of sad like to have to part With a year that's stayed by you from the right; But last year didn't do it. Last year made promises all through, But of more'n ten years could he, And its left for the new year to chew it.

Where, oh, where is that spin of gray, And the brown-stone front and gaudy days? You said, old year, wouldst thou be of joy? You went plum-buck, old cheat of year, On th' n'g—that's been promised straight and clear.

Since I was a wee small boy, So farwell forever, old played-out year! I'm thinking we'll prosper without you here. Good-bye—old year—good-bye—good-bye—good-bye!

May the breeze' murmuring far on the wave Sing a sad requiem for your grave— Your grave 'neath the wintry sea!

New Year, all hail! Howdy?—shake! We have just returned from the old year's wake. What are you going to do for us, say? Do you mean to treat a fellow white? Are you anxious to do what you think is right?

If we work are we ever to get our work? What's your idea of a fair day's work? Do you believe in a 24 hour man that'll shirk? Will you let a way-faring man with a shirk? Do you think, yourself, it's a very good day, This town's new fellows to fish all day, While the rest of us have to cut bait?

Are you aiming to give us some strawberry And tenderloin steak that don't taste like leather? Will you see that the man who works with his mouth Doesn't get most of the will in the trough? Will you give a fair pair at the sack?

"THE SUNNY SOUTH"

The Other Counties of Southern California.

San Diego, San Bernardino, Orange, Ventura and Santa Barbara.

The Condition, Progress and Prospects of Each Recently Stated.

Valuable and Reliable Information—The State of Things Since the "Boom"—Better Now Than Then.

[The following sketches of the Southern country are from the practiced pen of the well-known author, T. S. Van Dyke, who is a keen observer and a reliable authority on Southern California.—ED. TIMES.]

SAN DIEGO COUNTY.

San Diego county has been the most persistently misunderstood of any part of the United States. But for the world is not as it is supposed to be. The people of the city of San Diego, who, in blind idolatry of their bay, have in the past ignored all else and made people think they had nothing else to talk of.

SLOWLY FINDING OUT THE TRUTH.

It is a country extremely easy to be mistaken about. In nearly all the other counties of the southern part of our State the arable land lies nearly in a body, and the population is more or less concentrated. In this county it is quite the reverse. While the area of good land, like that of the south generally, is far greater than it was supposed to be a few years ago, and under the discoveries of these rapid times is almost daily expanding, the area of that now available for settlement without further water development is so broken by low dividing ridges, and the area of the inhabited part of the county is so immense, that none but those well acquainted with it and constantly traveling over it can have any idea of the extent of its arable lands or the progress it is making.

REDUCING THE LAND TO SETTLEMENT.

For these reasons, and also because its produce goes out by so many avenues and in such varying quantities, it is impossible to get any reliable statistics, but it is certain that the increase in production has been very great. Thousands of acres of huachuca and slope, but a year ago covered with chaparral, have been cleared up and planted in trees or vines, while tens of thousands of acres of plain, lately used for sheep range, yielded last summer a good crop of grain or hay. Everywhere the average of plowed land has been extended, and the amount of raisins and dried fruit that has been shipped is greater than at any time since its settlement.

THE POPULATION.

of the county by the last census is 54,878. While this does violence to many fond hopes in the city of San Diego, it is a very fair showing for a county so lately unknown, and considered by the world a desert without any arable land or water. The school census indicates an increase of over two thousand in the country outside of the city for the past year, and it is quite certain that while the actual population is less than during the height of the great boom, the permanent population is greater. The increase for the year in the lumber trade, and shipments to the interior of other material all point in the same direction.

THE BOOM AND THE ALTERNATE.

During the boom this county was run on a more strictly boom basis than any other part of the South, or side of a few places in Los Angeles county. It is, therefore, to be expected that those sections along the main lines of travel will make a poor showing to the eye of the traveler. But, back up the hills a large amount of solidity, to see which one must travel by wagon. He would quickly see that while making money by one's wits in which with a reflection on the respectability, selling real estate, and just as he is about to be in a flourishing state, legitimate trade throughout the county generally is better than at any time since the boom. There is much more money in circulation than even a year ago, much less extravagance and more careful methods of work, and more economy in utilizing the products of the soil. The liquidation of the boom is also about complete, and its effect has been to take many non-producers from the cities and make producers of them in the country. The rate of interest has also fallen very much within a year, and in many cases the lender is hunting the borrower. Though some are still trying to borrow on dry land more than it is worth without water, there is little borrowing on productive property.

ORANGE GROWING.

Last year saw the first shipment of oranges from the county by the railroad. There were only some thirty cars, but they came from an area so small, compared with the whole area of similar conditions, that the contrast is almost paralyzing to one who thinks of the future. With all the disadvantages of being a new industry, the inefficient methods of irrigation, they were thought worthy by the growers of being sold under a long-known and most respectable label, so to make sure of their sale. It has long been conceded by Riverside men, familiar with the conditions that this county has a vast area of the finest lemon land in the world and that there is more profit in good, well-cared lemons than even in oranges. And when the great reservoiring facilities of the interior (where the elevation of the country makes a heavy rainfall, with numbers of large valleys, with narrow rocky mountain for sale dams) are used, the amount of oranges and lemons, and many other things, that the warms frostless table-lands of this county will turn out will surprise the world.

FARMERS MUST LEARN.

But before this happens some of the land-owners will have to surprise themselves. They must learn that the most valuable of all lands with water are exactly those that without it are the most worthless, and must use half or even more if necessary, as a fund to get water to the rest. They must learn that water cannot be had for nothing, that to make dry mesa worth boom figures, the growth on irrigated tracts at Chula Vista, and the breaking of the boom and the changes at La Mesa, under the San Diego River dam, within the past year, shows plainly where the demand is going to be in the future

and what can be done with these dry tracts when irrigated. In the mountains there are, of course, vast areas that really need no irrigation, because the sun or rainfall is so heavy, and thousands of acres are here being planted in all manner of deciduous fruit which have long been proved a great success at high altitudes.

MINING.

The year 1890 has seen greater development in mining in the mountains than ever before. Mines that long ago were failures under old-fashioned methods have lately cut very profitable under the advanced methods of the time, and a larger amount of capital than in the years before has been invested in the purchase of new mines and the development of old ones. The interest raised about in times that have been proved to be mines and not prospect holes, and the amount of gold taken out this year has been far greater than ever before.

CLAY, ASBESTOS, PORTLAND CEMENT.

Among other developments of this county are pottery and fire-brick and asbestos, both of which are in immense quantities, with lime and marble and iron-ore. Portland cement stands at the head. Portland cement is an artificial compound in nearly all cases. Its ingredients exist separate in nearly every part of our country. On the San Jacinto in this county they are found native, mixed within two or three percent of the exact proportion required for the best cement. The old eastern on this range, known by the settlers as "San Jacinto," has been built with no cement was brought to this coast, is a standing proof of its quality today, and the pits close at hand from which it came put the enterprise beyond the reach of doubt. A factory with the latest improved machinery has been built and is now at work grinding the first material for the kiln. Material enough for two hundred barrels a day for twenty years is now being taken from the hills, and the process of the several tests by many experts, and proved itself better than the best English cement; so that no time will be lost in establishing the brand. It has been so well established to the satisfaction of dealers that they are ready to take the whole output, while the cheapness at which it can be made, because no artificial mixing is necessary, insures the continued success of the venture.

SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY.

This county—by which is meant only that portion which is at present inhabited, because the time has not yet come when it will be reclaimed with water much of that vast area known as the Mojave Desert—probably stands close to the head of all counties of the United States in the wealth produced and the population supported in compact and even luxury to each acre of its cultivated lands.

A STRIKING FACT.

Some exception will be taken to this statement, but it must be remembered that, while other sections may equal them in possibilities, Riverside, Highland and a few other older places bring up the average to a point at present beyond rivalry. Nor should any other section feel any envy toward a county that has been so far in the lead in demonstrating the enormous capabilities of Southern California, and giving to the world that which has been a few years ago deemed the most worthless soil on earth is actually the most valuable.

SOLID GROWTH.

The solid and steady growth maintained in all the producing sections during the reaction from a folly whose results would have laid to sleep for fifteen years any other county but Southern California, has been most rapid in San Bernardino county. The irrigable uplands have never in its history sold so fast for such high prices and to actual settlers. While Riverside has seen perhaps the most rapid growth, San Bernardino is the great center of the valley from Highland to Ontario, from Ontario to Santa Rosa, and from Santa Rosa to East Riverside. Old Riverside, and almost daily new places and orchards arise from the desert-bare plains, wherever water is brought out upon the land. The late sale at a roadside of 500 acres in Imperial, which sold for \$200,000, and the fact that a few years ago a tale of the boom did not know that the majority of the buyers are home people, buying from the immense profits of their own new property, and to improve with these orchards. No better evidence of the prosperity of the county could be offered than the fact that its people have enough hard cash to make their boom. Nor is this prosperity confined to the cities, where old and solid settlements are made along the water ditches. In all the outlying places it is the same, the same where some little mountain brook pours down its waters to a few farms, or the arid plain, where a tunnel into the hills, and the same, though to a less extent of course, in those places where the soil is moist enough from subterranean water, or in the mountain valleys and upon the high benches where the winter rainfall is very heavy. In all such places something that will pay may be grown, and from Ontario to Highland, and from Imperial to the California coast, the great powers of the soil are being evoked as never before.

THE DEMAND FOR FRUIT.

has this year been greater than before, but not greater than it will be again. New markets have been opened up that will never again rest satisfied with anything except California's best products, and the price of this county's produce has made such an advance in the art of curing and packing that the success of the year cannot long be exceptional. And if it were, they could still be rich with one-half of the amount at one-half the price.

GENERAL FARMING.

The field of grain, hay, alfalfa and other farming crops has all been good throughout the county generally, and mines and other resources are doing well. The opening of the great San Jacinto mine has been an important event of the year, but the profits of growing good fruit are everywhere all else. Considerable money still comes in from wool and money and a few other things, but these are industries that are being fast driven out by far better ones.

MONEY RESERVE.

The amount of money produced from the soil in this county cannot be accurately told on account of the way the shipping accounts of the railroads are mixed with those of other counties. It is well known, however, that every pound that goes out of Riverside is raised there, and this adds an easy lesson to the farmer. It is certain that the products of the county, including the present orange crop, will bring in about \$5,000,000. And this comes from about five thousand acres

of land so easily producing, the rest of the settlement being in young orchards, nurseries and other unproductive land. A glance at the other sections of the county will show that the same thing may be repeated in dozens of places, while places like Redlands are already marching along in the same road even faster than Riverside ever marched. Though it is not possible to give the figures that cost Riverside so much in time and money, and as the conditions are the same the results are beyond question.

THE LESSON OF THE YEAR.

The year has confirmed in the strongest manner what was already well-known by the rest of the State, that San Bernardino county is by no means dependent upon oranges for its profits. Too many have said in the past that a fine orange could be produced here, but little else of consequence. The year has shown that the county is dependent upon oranges for its profits, but that it is not dependent upon oranges for its profits. Too many have said in the past that a fine orange could be produced here, but little else of consequence. The year has shown that the county is dependent upon oranges for its profits, but that it is not dependent upon oranges for its profits.

UNKNOWN CAPABILITIES.

The full powers of this extraordinary county are even yet unknown, because the profits of oranges have so overshadowed all else in the past that too many have thought only of the golden fruit. But the olive, where properly treated, is a certain and a safe way to say that in time it will be a most profitable product. And in the same manner many things that they now think of as waste, and which are being industries, will take so much less care than oranges and will do well on some different kinds of ground and come into bearing so much more quickly.

WATER DEVELOPMENT.

is more active in this county than elsewhere in the South. The Bear Valley Water Company is laying ten miles of twenty-four inch pipe to Alessandro, and as soon as it is snowed off in the spring will begin the building of its new dam, which will surpass all the irrigating dams of the United States, and make a reservoir that will store water for the county, and will be a most valuable asset to the county. This is a point to which little or no attention has heretofore been paid, because the supply of water has been so ample; but it is a point to which attention will certainly extend the area that can be worked by irrigation.

ORANGE COUNTY.

This county, which for many years was considered the richest part of the great county of Los Angeles, has never deserved its just reputation so much as during the past year. It has recovered more quickly and fully from the effects of the silly work of the great boom than any other section that indulged in the folly to an equal extent. Although considerable loss is apparent along some of the lines of travel, in orchards so neglected that they have had to be cut back, and while a few small orchards once given up to town-lots have not yet been reclaimed, the area of all this, though it makes a bad showing to the eye of the casual traveler on the railroad, is so trifling as not to affect the general prosperity.

THE SHIP RIGHTING ITSELF.

The getting back to business after the era of speculation was over was accomplished nowhere more quickly than here, and the great capacity of a county for diverse industries and heavy and profitable annual crops of oranges and vegetables set it at once upon its feet. Now the whole pride of its people is where it should have remained in all the counties—in the soil and its almost unlimited powers of production. It means town for the streets of its towns no talk about the winter crop of tourists, and no one seems to care whether any come or not. Equally rare is any boasting of climate, scenery, commercial centers, or any talk of corner lots, and the money they bring in, and what will be the most profitable product for the future; for nearly everything now pays so well that growers everywhere are in doubt as to what is the best use to put to what is the best use of the property of the county could be had than this very uncertainty.

PRODUCTION.

Fully double as much product has been raised the past year as ever before, while in some lines it has been three or four times as great. The area devoted to common farming has been immense, the yield of grain, hay and especially corn unusually great, while prices have been almost as high as one could wish. Orange county has tens of thousands of acres that have been irrigated whatever, and with a minimum of cultivation, will produce for a series of ten years more corn to the acre than any other county in the whole United States, for the purpose, the one county, so small upon the map of the State, could turn out enough pork and corn for half the State, if its lands were worked to their full capacity. Alfalfa, potatoes and other vegetables can be grown in vast quantities on ground that is naturally just wet enough, and without drawing on the great stores of artesian water that underlie so many thousands of acres. These lands have this year been worked as never before, while the great plains of the San Joaquin and other large grants have sent forth barley and wheat in quantities never before known.

FRUIT-GROWING.

is, however, the most important industry, because it brings in such a great income to the acre. Not only have the crops of pears and all fruits, except grapes and oranges, been larger than ever before, but more care has been taken in curing and packing; thus giving better satisfaction to the buyers and insuring good prices in the future. It is, of course, well understood that the past year has been an extraordinary one for the fruit-growers of the Eastern fruit crop, and grove-ers feel no undue elation. They know, however, well that at one-fourth of the prices of the year they could make more money by the acre with less work and worry than any Eastern farmer ever dreams of. They know, too, that history will repeat itself in regard to California products, and that where they have once forced their way into any market, they drive everything else to the rear. The present year has seen our fruit in a thousand markets where it was never known before, and it is safe to say that it is there to stay.

SELF-SUPPORTING.

Another great difference between the present and the past is the variety and amount of stuff raised for home consumption. For such a county to be buying anything in the line of food from abroad, as it did in the days of the boom, when a man's time was too valuable to squander on potatoes, chickens and such things, is now a disgraceful thing. No county in the State could be more independent of the outside world than this little county that combines so many varied resources within itself, and it has now got back to about that state of affairs.

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IRRIGABLE LANDS.

Although over a large area irrigation is not necessary for good success in growing all ordinary products, the irrigable lands will nevertheless be in the future the county's greatest mine of wealth. Heretofore much of its water has been wasted by the open ditch system. But people have learned that water is too valuable to lose in that way, and it will be but a few years before the available water supply, already so large will be more than doubled by saving in storage reservoirs, and by the use of the improved aqueducts. The formation of the Anaheim Irrigation District is the first great step in this direction, and the Santa Ana country on the south side of the river will no doubt follow suit. It is not necessary to incorporate under the Wright Law, and by making all parties pay for that which benefits all, be able to save enough of the water now wasted to double or triple the area now under irrigation. Everywhere in this county it is being gained everywhere by such districts that parties may be compelled to use a certain amount of their water in the winter and thus store in the ground enough to make a much smaller allowance necessary in the summer. This is a point to which little or no attention has heretofore been paid, because the supply of water has been so ample; but it is a point to which attention will certainly extend the area that can be worked by irrigation.

ORANGE COUNTY.

It has long been known that, like Los Angeles county, Orange county contained plenty of oil. But no attempt to bore for it has been made until the present year. Wells have been bored in the past, but the results have been so poor that the county has been content to determine the flow with accuracy.

SHIPPING FACILITIES.

Like the rest of the coast counties of Southern California, Orange is determined to have its own shipping point on the sea. A roadstead some two miles above the mouth of Newport Harbor, and already under way, is its quiet waters, has now been tested for two years. The wharf at that point has been doing business all that time, and the largest coasting vessels have stopped there in all weather without trouble in lying at the wharf, and loading or discharging during a storm. Twenty-four feet of water at the lowest tide insures a safe landing, and material of all kinds has been handled through this wharf, as by wagon, to the coast. And a cheap and convenient way to the coast is done by the railroads through other harbors. A standard-gauge railroad is now building from Santa Ana to this roadstead. Three miles already graded, and the rest is ready for the iron as fast as it arrives. The whole is built by local capital taken right out of the soil, and the money is all on hand to do it with.

THE OUTLOOK.

No better evidence of prosperity could be found than the building of such a road and wharf by local capital in a county of 15,000 people, and within so short a time after the collapse of the great speculative fever which turned nearly all efforts away from solid development into channels of waste and nonsense. Yet one can see the same thing in many other ways: in the quantity of the crops where the banks by the farmers; in the solidity of business; in the scarcity of execution sales, mortgage foreclosures, real estate agents, places marked for liquidation, and other reminders of the past. The liquidation from the great indebtedness has been finished in one-fifth the time it could have been done in any other county, and the whole is a sure sign of true prosperity, without any excitement.

VENTURA COUNTY.

Though Ventura county produces a large amount of fruits and nuts, with possibilities in those lines almost unlimited except by its acreage of arable land, it is more of a general farming country than a fruit-growing one. The profits of beans have for many years been so good and so steady, and the crops of corn and wheat and barley so reliable, so easily raised, and so profitable, that the county has been content to grow what it has been content with. Yet to any one familiar with Southern California, and who has seen the great changes of the past, the least thought will be that this county is not yet worked to one-twentieth of its capacity, and that supporting people in comfort and extracting gold from our less fortunate fellow citizens on the other side of the Rocky Mountains.

A VAST IMPROVEMENT.

is everywhere noticeable in the care and skill with which farming of all kinds is carried on. The difference over that of only two years ago is very great. The plowed fields now look as smooth as if they had been groomed with a fine tooth comb; the cornfields on every hand show that they had fine cultivation in the spring; the orchards are free from the rank weeds that used to sap the moisture from the ground; good fences, barns and houses dot the landscape on every hand, where at the head of the boom, there was only open ground. The towns are all quiet, though quite as large and active as any one ever had any right to expect, and the little county seat of Ventura has in its own midst a half a million dollars' deposits in cash, which is a fair showing for a small county of only 10,000 people, who have never done any extraordinary

boasting. And almost one-half of the total product remains yet of hand, because the farmers are too independent to sell at what are really good prices.

PRODUCTS.

In this county a very careful account has been kept by E. S. Hall of San Buenaventura of the products available this year for market. And this does not include the wool, alfalfa, hay and the large amount of stuff used for home consumption. And almost the whole of it, except the citrus fruits, is raised without irrigation and on an average rainfall of sixteen inches. The soil is so retentive of moisture, and the greater area of the land is so near the coast that most things can be grown on the natural rainfall at a very fine profit, although in many cases the yield could be much increased by judicious irrigation, especially in some years. But the results are so far ahead of what any Eastern farmer has ever seen that irrigation for most things cannot be called a necessity.

FRUIT-JOBS.

The principal crop is beans, of which there are 700 carloads, worth \$500,000 in the car.

BIG FIGURES FOR A LITTLE COUNTY.

Next come 12,000 tons of barley, 6,000 tons of green apples, 600 tons of prunes, 300 tons of apricots, 250 tons of peaches, 250 tons of oranges and lemons, 150 tons of nuts, 600 tons of corn, 100 tons of wheat, 31 tons of oats, 400 tons of potatoes, 235 tons of honey—the whole worth in cash, on the ground, without any trouble with commission merchant, \$1,650,000.

MINERALS, ETC.

Beside these is a revenue of over \$100,000 from gypsum, asphaltum and stone, and probably as much more from wool, hogs, eggs, vegetables shipped East in the spring, and other small stuff of which no truck can be easily kept. And in addition to these comes in \$1000 a day for oil.

A people taking in that amount of money, in addition to making their own living, and doing almost all of it, with the least of labor, may well consider themselves independent. And such they are, little caring whether any one comes to California or not, and making little business for real estate men. Never having had the boom very bad, their liquidation was a simple matter, and most of the land-owners had kept out of it altogether and attended to business. With the exception of a few houses too many on some improving towns, there is scarcely a trace of any boom to be seen, but solid prosperity and strict attention to business reign everywhere.

THE RAISING OF BEANS.

might seem a small business in a county that does so well with fruits. But it is quite the reverse. With good work and management beans are good for \$50 an acre almost every year, with a market so steady that the price is almost a certainty. They actually take less care and involve less risk than corn. These parts of California specially adapted to raising them, as Ventura county is, have almost absolute monopoly of the business in the United States. At three cents a pound the crop is generally worth \$50 an acre, and it is impossible to produce them at that price in any country having summer rains, that is, where the beans that first ripen to maturity before the others are ripe, and make too much loss in thrashing by the sucking of the pod. Ventura county has proved by years of the same results that if slowly and steadily all else she would still be rich on beans.

SEMI-TROPIC PRODUCTS.

But this county is a long way from being dependent on any one thing, and, like every other part of Southern California, can in some locality raise almost anything that can be profitably grown in the United States. In the Ojai Valley, and the upper part of the Santa Clara, on the great San Joaquin and other places, is enough fine citrus land, with water enough to irrigate it, to produce more wealth from a few thousand acres than the whole list above given. Even the richest part of the coast, at Santa Paula, the raising of fine lemons and oranges has long been a success, and the curing of lemons reduced to such a science that a lemon equal to the best of Sicily is put on the market at the same price. The area of both lemons and oranges will soon be much greater than it now is.

OTHER CROPS.

The English walnut, the apricot and the prune, always a great success in this county, are also being planted in large quantities. The county is especially rich in good walnut land, and of late years it has been in the way of extracting money from the soil, nothing equals a good walnut grove in fruit bearing. And the intermediate ground may be cultivated with many things while they are coming up to the bearing of the apple, while not as good along the coast as those grown in the mountains of California, is still so much better than the common coast apple that it finds a ready sale at paying prices, and can be raised in great quantities without irrigation.

LANDS.

Since the collapse of the boom a large area before held in large unbroken grants has been opened to settlement. On the San Joaquin some twenty-four thousand acres have been sold within the year, much of it in farming tracts to immediate settlers. On the La Posas Rancho, also, there has been considerable settlement by new people. The census of the school children shows an increase of permanent population of 121 per cent. over 1888.

"MILLIONS IN IT."

The most careless glance over the whole shows an independent and prosperous people, saturated with what they are doing, and caring little what any one thinks of them. Yet to any one familiar with Southern California, and who has seen the great changes of the past, the least thought will be that this county is not yet worked to one-twentieth of its capacity, and that supporting people in comfort and extracting gold from our less fortunate fellow citizens on the other side of the Rocky Mountains.

SANTA BARBARA COUNTY.

Next to San Diego, Santa Barbara is the most difficult of all the southern counties to see from any of the ordinary lines of travel. Seen from the sea, it looks like a small strip of rough land at the base of a range of rugged and barren hills. But when one attempts to cross this strip, either at Carpinteria or at any point for the next twenty-five miles along the coast, he is surprised at its width, and above all at its capabilities. And if he will continue his journey farther until the county opens out into the valleys of the Santa Ynez and Santa Maria, and the broad plains and slopes that spread out in every direction, as these streams approach the sea, he will never again attempt to judge of another

county in California by its outside edge.

GAS.

At Sumnerland, near Santa Barbara, one sees along the railroad a new town among the low hills, with some two dozen new houses under way, and as many more that show that they have been built but a few weeks. He is told that a hundred more will be built within a few months. The wife looks as if one were running again into the old time boom. And, like the most of the boom towns, it is a town founded upon gas. The gas in this case is, however, real, though the amount of it is as yet undetermined and painfully liable to fall at least a third of the first estimates. Any one who knows the state of old county knows right well that it has plenty of oil below its surface, and that gas in some places is equally certain. But he also knows equally well that it was not built up on either gas or oil, and does not depend on either. Whatever may be the result of the operations of the Brotherhood of Spiritualists who are making a boom at Sumnerland, this county, while dry thanks for anything for the time of gas, is still quite comfortably off without it.

POPULATION AND CULTIVATION.

The present population of the county is 15,730, but, as in the other counties, one can quickly see that, if worked to its fullest capacity, it would support twenty times that number. All that portion of the county along the coast is fertile, and the soil is so rich that, with a moderate amount of water, it can produce nearly all products that irrigation is necessary for good profits, although in many cases the yield to the acre would be largely increased. At present, however, it pays better to work more land than to force larger results from a smaller piece by irrigation. But when the time comes to irrigate, the water of the Santa Ynez and the Santa Maria, and a score of the waste waters of winter, Santa Barbara will be one of the best-irrigated counties in the State.

As it is, it is one of the most heavily producing counties for the acreage planted in the State, or the United States, that is worked without irrigation. And, outside of the irrigated sections, it is doubtful if California can show a population more numerous, and more money in bank and producing more to the acre than the farmers of this county. A ride through the country will almost prove this without further investigation. On every side there is not only a good living, but a new house, new barns, fences and other improvements of the most substantial character in all directions, that are plainly built out of the profits of the place, and have no air of boom about them, furnish still more proof.

FRUIT AND OTHER CROPS.

So much still remains on hand to get accurate statistics of the amount of produce for the year, but it is quite certain that for the same area cultivated it is fully as great as that of Ventura county, which in soil and climate it is more resembled. No where in the State does that good old stand-by for heavy profits and steady results, the English walnut, give better results than here. And there are few places where the fruit is so well raised. For years, apricots, peaches and other deciduous fruits, this county has no superior anywhere, while it is certain that in the warmer and drier valleys of the interior, both the apricot and the lemon can be made a success. The olive and the grape have long shown what they can do, and all manner of vegetables and small fruits, with few exceptions, can be grown almost anywhere in the county. It is the natural home of the bean, and sends forth several hundred carloads every year. Barley, wheat and corn are more certain crops than in most other parts of the State, and caused in most profitable manner all over the uplands as well as upon the lower lands. The rolling hills that once looked so barren in their natural state have long since been found as fertile as the richest soil, and, although the subterranean water is not so near the surface as to insure the profitable growing of some things, like alfalfa, without irrigation, these hills and slopes are yet wonderfully fertile, and the moisture and the rainfall is so great, they are quite as valuable as the valley lands, which were once thought the only lands of any value.

WOL.

Santa Barbara has long been known to be rich in oil somewhere below the surface, and has abundance of asphaltum. Asphaltum of the quality that is sold in this county is a most important article of commerce, and at the rate of progress the rest of the southern part of the State is making, it can be but a short time before the oil must be developed.

MANIFEST DESTINY.

It cannot be long before Santa Barbara is connected by rail with San Francisco. Much of the road will run through a section so rich and prosperous and beautiful that it cannot fail to attract the eye of the most careless tourist. But Santa Barbara as a county may well be proud of the fact that her people are perfectly contented with the profits of their soil. There is no way so certain to capture the stranger as to show him a country entirely independent of him and all the rest of the world. And there is no county of the State that has more just cause to be called independent of the stranger than this one. It could let all else go and still be rich enough on beans and walnuts alone. Out of such little things the planes of the pampas grass it can run its county government. From peanuts, hops, lemons, or a host of other things, it could do far better than almost any county in any Eastern State; and it can put upon the Eastern market, at a time when they are the most needed, and cannot be raised there, almost every variety of vegetables.

INDIFFERENCE OF THE SCHOOL-KEEPING PROFESSION.

Such prosperity is apt to make people too independent. One disposed to criticize might find these people a little slow from his standpoint, caring too little whether any one thinks of them or not, holding their lands practically off the market by saying "These acres have paid me so much an acre a year for many years, they are worth so much in United States good coin, I am able to hold them, and if you don't want to pay me what they are worth, there is no law compelling you to do so." It is very comfortable to be in position to talk that way, and it is very sound, common-sense talk. But it must be remembered that there are many people who would make fine neighbors and improve a country who could not buy a good horse at \$5 an hour, and who would not be able to do it. To be sure, that is no reason why they should not talk that way, but it is a reason why they should not talk that way. They should recognize the fact that there are too many who can't buy the truck for cash.

PAST POLITICS.

Local Reminiscences of the Adjourned Decade.

SOME MEN AT THE FRONT IN 1880.

What the Newspaper Files Say—"The Times" Was Not in Existence Ten Years Ago—Changes Now.

A

matter of interest, the newspaper files of 1880 have been reviewed to learn what was being said and done at that time in a political direction, both locally and in general. One of the first things to attract the attention of the driver into the yellow pages which are stored in the County Clerk's office was for Gen. John H. Brewer, who was for so many years the political encyclopedia of Los Angeles county, and who died a few short months ago, leaving a record behind him that any man might be proud of. The Express printed a paragraph to the effect that on January 6, a private dispatch had been received from Sacramento stating that Gen. Brewer had been placed in nomination for Secretary

TENTH YEAR.

LOS ANGELES, JANUARY 1, 1891.—ANNUAL TRADE NUMBER.

TEN CENTS.

THE FIRST COUNTY.

Cities and Towns Between
Sierra and Sea.

Growth Made During
the Past Year.

A MOST ENCOURAGING SHOWING.

Great Increase of Production in Every
Section.

ORCHARDS REPLACE TOWN-LOTS.

Boom Towns Now Growing
on Intrinsic Merit.

LOVELY SAN GABRIEL.

Pasadena, the Peerless Crown
of the Valley.

POMONA'S METROPOLITAN GROWTH.

The Rich Soil of the Los Nietos
Valley.

BRIGHT TOWNS ALONG THE COAST.

Santa Monica—San Pedro—Redondo
—The Cahuenga—San Fer-
nando Valley—Whittier—
Antelope Valley, etc.

LOS ANGELES county extends along the Pacific Coast to an irregular line for a distance of about eighty-five miles, reaching back a distance of thirty to fifty miles to the boundary line of San Bernardino county. From north to south the county is seventy-five miles long. The area is about 4000 square miles, or 2,500,000 acres. This is exclusive of Orange county, which was cut off two years ago and covers 800 square miles, or a little more than 500,000 acres. Los Angeles county is twice as large as Delaware and nearly as large as Connecticut.

About four-fifths of the area of the county is arable, the remainder being mountainous. Its general features are of a diversified character, presenting a succession of grand mountain ranges and lovely valleys, overlooking the Pacific Ocean. The Sierra Madre Mountains traverse the county in a northwesterly and southeasterly direction, about thirty-five miles from the coast, separating the fertile valleys along the Colorado desert. The chief valleys of the county are those of San Fernando, San Gabriel, Pomona (known also as the San José Valley), Los Angeles and Antelope, which latter is an upland mesa, extending over the northern part of the county and separated from the southern section by the San Fernando range.

THE ARROYO SECO.

Up the Canon from Los Angeles to Pasadena. Arroyo Seco is Spanish for "dry wash" or "dry creek." The Arroyo Seco, which runs into the Los Angeles River, just north of the city limits, is in summer a sandy river bed, but in times of heavy rains becomes quite a lusty mountain stream. The direct high road, also the two railroads from Los Angeles to Pasadena, a distance of seven miles, run up this cañon. It is bordered by mountains, on the fertile flats and benches of which are numerous suburban and horticultural settlements and villa homes.

This is the first place reached after leaving Los Angeles, and passing through Sycamore Grove, a lowland suburb in the arroyo. Highland Park (elevation 650 feet) includes a group of pleasant suburban residences, occupying a bench that rises abruptly in the arroyo. The lands are fertile and supplied with water in pipes from the Pasadena springs. Orchards, vineyards and tasty grounds are scattered around.

Garvanza. This town is charmingly located on a bluff overlooking the Arroyo Seco midway between Los Angeles and Pasadena. The Cross road runs directly through the place, and the Santa Fé has a station within five minutes' walk of the postoffice. The town boasts of a large and handsomely furnished hotel and one of the finest schoolhouses in the county. Much of the prosperity of the place is due to the Messrs. Campbell and Johnson, owners of the famous San Rafael ranch, who have secured a handsome brick business block on the principal street and in other ways expressed their faith in the town's future growth. The Church

of the Angels is near by and affords the resident a view of the most beautiful places of worship in the State. A new industry has been started recently in the shape of a tomato-canning establishment, which does a thriving business. The Supervisors are now transferring the old Santa Fé road-bed into a county road, which will very materially improve the highway communication between Los Angeles and the valley towns. Garvanza lies in the midst of a rich agricultural country, which is rapidly being settled. Some very extensive ranches lie near by. The town furnishes a convenient place of residence for persons doing business in Los Angeles.

Lincoln Park. On the opposite bank of the arroyo is Lincoln Park, a place of pretty cottages, erected for the most part by well-to-do business men of Los Angeles who prefer a suburban home to city life. Both the Santa Fé and Cross railroads run through the place.

San Gabriel Valley. This beautiful little valley contains about 1300 acres of land, probably four-fifths of which is tillable. It is situated about a mile and a half from the arroyo, the nearest stations being Garvanza and Glendale. Farming is the industry of the population, the shipments including tomatoes, apricots, blackberries and raspberries, also corn, potatoes and melons. One farmer gathered twenty-four tons of tomatoes from an acre of land last year. A carload of this vegetable was shipped East last month. The producers received one cent a pound for the tomatoes; the consumers in New York paid fifty cents. The farmers of the valley are enterprising and will probably soon combine to market their products to better advantage. Good lands, suited for the raising of vegetables and deciduous fruits, may be had at from \$100 to \$250 per acre. Water is abundantly developed, either by wells or tunneling into the hills. Eagle Rock Valley enjoys the advantages of school, church and good society.

SAN GABRIEL VALLEY.

A Vale That "Lies Swinging in Beauty"—its Towns. San Gabriel is the aristocratic beauty among the beautiful valleys of Los Angeles county. It was settled by the Catholic fathers more than a century ago, when Indians were more plentiful here than white men. The first orange trees in the State were planted at that time. The valley commences at the intersection of the low foothills, about five miles east of Los Angeles, and extends eastward about twenty miles to the foothills of the Sierra Madre, where a spur of the mountains crosses and separates the San Gabriel Valley from the San José Valley. The San Gabriel Valley was celebrated for its beauty and fertility long before the first of Southern California was known to the world at large. Italy furnishes no more beautiful picture than this valley, on one of our clear, sunny winter days, with the dark-green foliage and golden globes of the orange orchards in the foreground and the violet, snow-capped Sierra Madre Mountains as a frame to the picture.

"Edi Napoli's poi muori!" say the Italians, "Edi San Gabriel Valley and then live!" say we.

Pasadena. Pasadena is rightly styled the "Crown of the Valley." Throughout the length and breadth of the beautiful San Gabriel, teeming with richness and beauty, no town can be found so fair to look upon, so goodly to dwell in.

As its name implies, Pasadena is located at the upper or western end of the valley at the base of the Sierra Madre range of mountains and within eight miles of Los Angeles, the metropolis of Southern California. It is probably the most desirable residence city in the United States. It is in a land of marvelous wealth and picturesque beauty, canopied by a sky that is almost continually clouded, bubbling over with life and vigor under the rays of a semi-tropical sun. The hills and lowlands are carpeted with living green, the air is redolent with mingled odors of roses and orange blossoms, and the soft, silvery tones of the moon's light, which spreads a halo of rest and peace over snow-capped mountain peaks and vine-clad valleys, covering up defects, enhancing that which is beautiful and transforming the whole into one harmonious picture.

Pasadena and suburbs cover an area of nearly twenty square miles, extending from the foothills south a distance of six miles, and east from the Arroyo Seco three miles. The official census of 1880 put the population of Pasadena at 8750. This number, however, refers only to the area bounded by the city limits. This leaves out a good part of North Pasadena, the Olivewood section, the large population of the Santa Anita road, and the large tract of land at the foot of the Santa Anita road, all properly part and portion of Pasadena, except South Pasadena, which has a municipal government of its own.

The streets and avenues are uniformly wide, well graded, with excellent sidewalks, beautified by shade trees and shrubbery. Such thoroughfares as Orange Grove, Marengo and Molino avenues, Colorado and California streets, are not only noticeably attractive. The town contains a large number of handsome residence structures that cost a sack of money to build, while the less pretentious homes are almost without exception tastefully and costly fitted up. A distinctive feature of the houses are the surrounding lawns, handsomely ornamented with semi-tropical plants and flowers.

affording employment to many who be fore were idle. Easy access to Los Angeles is furnished by the Santa Fé and the Cross railroads, the latter running trains every hour during the day. The town has abundant supply of pure mountain water, the streets are lighted with powerful electric lamps, and the street-car service is excellent. Exceptional hotel accommodation is offered the visitor. The Raymond, at the corner of Broadway and Adams, and numerous boarding houses, where the tourist or invalid will be well cared for. The school buildings are of modern construction and will accommodate 1200 pupils. The churches are numerous and model of the best in the country, and of exceptional architectural beauty.

A word about the climate. The report of the local health officer shows that the climate is lower in Pasadena than in any other place in the country, but the highest compliment that has been paid the climate of Southern California has been found the past year in its defiance of a gripe. Last winter we had the influenza here for several weeks in as pronounced a form as it has been found in the East. Here were hundreds of invalids with troubles ranging from consumption pure and simple through all the grades of bronchitis and other affections, and of all places in the country it would under ordinary circumstances be expected to see an unusual death rate. On the contrary, there was not a single fatal case of influenza in Pasadena. There is something about the air and climate, even in the damp and rainy season, that damps epidemics and makes them powerless.

The past year has been an important one in Pasadena's history. Some of the leading events follow: In March last the Cross Rapid Transit road was completed to Pasadena, affording frequent and rapid communication with Los Angeles at a much lower rate of fare than was charged before by the Santa Fé. This road has since been purchased by the Los Angeles Terminal Company. Through connections will soon be made with Santa Anita, and it will not likely be long until the road forms a part of a new transcontinental trunk line. The fire department has had new quarters provided for their and a complete set of apparatus, and a new set of electric fire alarms has been introduced, the number of electric street lamps increased, the condition of the streets materially improved and the drainage system is going on. The first libraries on the Pacific Coast has passed into the hands of the city for the free use of citizens or strangers, and the municipal expenses have been very considerably reduced in the rate.

A fine driving park has been laid out, work on the Scoville Park has progressed at a rapid rate, and preliminary steps have been completed toward the building of a new boulevard to Los Angeles. A third railroad is at the city's gate awaiting admittance, and the outlook is favorable for its completion to the top of Wilson's Peak.

The city is blessed with a telephone system, free mail delivery, and one of the largest and best-stocked opera-houses in the State. A board of five trustees—the incumbents being George H. Emerson, president, and C. C. Thompson, J. C. Wallace, J. A. Green, and J. C. Adams, are met in a large measure by a charity society. The social conditions are exceptional. The community is distinguishedly cultivated and intelligent. Little by little the city is becoming a place of resort, while such organizations as the Pickwick Club, the Valley Hunt, the R. F. C. Club and others, will provide for the social enjoyment of the members and the pleasure of the public.

During the winter months a bicycle club, an athletic club have been formed, both of which organizations have sprung into unexpected popularity. The Markham Guards—hardly a year old—have been elected to the position of honor guard of the State National Guards.

In the matter of newspapers, THE TIMES, with its special Pasadena edition containing all the local news, holds the largest circulation in the city. Their papers through an efficient service by breakfast time. There is a late evening paper and several weekly journals published in the interest of commerce and industry.

Pasadena has a soil of wonderful fertility. Almost anything will grow here, fruits, flowers and agricultural products alike thriving. The Park Nursery Company, the largest of the kind in the State, has a large catalogue makes a remarkable showing. The company has a large tract at Linda Vista, where experiments are made with all the tropical and semi-tropical plants and trees. The result is that a large number of beautiful trees and shrubs have been added to the list of those that will thrive in this climate. The profits accruing from the orange industry in this section are so generally appreciated that they need no further comment here.

The past season's deciduous fruit crop hereabouts was surprisingly large. This cannot be better illustrated than by quoting the yield of C. C. Thompson's orchard, situated just outside the city limits. Here are the figures, the prices quoted being obtained for the green fruit delivered at Olivewood station, a quarter of a mile from the orchard: Peaches, 222 2/3 pounds at 11 cents per pound, \$245.17; plums, 10,500 pounds at 24 cents, \$252.00; and 3517 1/2 pounds at 10.5 cents, \$36.93. French prunes, 140,112 pounds at 24 cents, \$33,627.00; Hungarian prunes, 16,000 pounds at 2 cents, \$320.00; silver chrys, 1200 pounds at 24 cents, \$288.00; apricots, 2500 pounds at 24 cents, \$600.00; Kelsey plums, 1732 pounds at 3 cents, \$51.96. Total amount of fruit \$37,929.00, realizing a total of \$3,294.61. Here are the number of trees that produced the yield: Peach trees, 6 years from setting, 1500, nearly a fourth of which are six years; French prunes, 5 years from setting, 1500; Hungarian prunes, 2 years from setting, 250. Total number of trees 2450, a considerable proportion of which are being what is known as "baby" bearers. The annual cost of running the orchard does not

THE QUEENS OF THE ANGELS.

(IN FAMILIE).



HOW WE GROW!

exceed \$5000, which leaves a net profit of about \$3,000 on the crop.

The trees are set twenty-two feet apart, from which the number of acres planted can be estimated.

Pasadena is going ahead, and every forward movement it makes is a healthy one, a sign that grows because it is in no danger of decay. This town has had its setbacks, and its discouragements in the last three years; but it has never fallen behind because of these. It has become each year a better place for industrial enterprise, a better ground for busy men to work, a happier place for homes. Aside from its advantages there are other things to take into consideration. To picnic on a January day, midsummer fashion, or to enjoy roses and peonies until you are tired, and then sit down and rest in warmth and sunshine of a kind that makes a straw hat anything but ridiculous, are a few of the climatic privileges peculiar to Pasadena, which are toward making the town one of the most popular all-the-year-round health resorts and residence locations in the country. Pasadena has a great future, as a very few years will suffice to show.

A description of Pasadena would be incomplete without mention of Mt. Wilson, the now famous peak that stands out prominently on the Sierra Madre north of town. The peak is 6000 feet high. At present it is reached by a well-constructed burro trail nine miles in length. A company of local capitalists are now engaged in constructing a toll road to the summit, which is generally conceded to be the preliminary step to a mountain railroad, which the San Gabriel Valley Rapid Transit road have expressed an intention of building in the near future. This project, carried out, would place on the summit for astronomical observations, the conditions being extremely favorable for such work, as the Harvard telescope has shown. The scenery up the trail is beautiful, and the view from the summit the whole San Gabriel Valley, with the waters of the Pacific glistening like silver in the distance, is taken in with the naked eye, together with a scene of the most sublime and every Mt. Wilson promises to prove one of the most noted places of interest in the country. A large hotel on the summit is a foregone conclusion.

Among the near-by places of interest are the Mission of San Gabriel, a beautiful summer resort in the heart of the mountains; the famous Santa Anita ranch owned by Lucky Baldwin; the San Gabriel Mission and numerous mountain cottages, famed for their beauty and picturesque surroundings.

Pasadena is the residence of the Governor-elect of California, Col. H. H. Markham.

South Pasadena. As its name indicates, South Pasadena lies immediately south of Pasadena, Columbia street being the dividing line. The town extends over a considerable territory and abounds in fine orchards, handsome residences and several substantial building blocks.

The town is governed by a board of five trustees. It has an excellent schoolhouse, two churches and an Episcopal mission, the latter having been recently started. Near the Santa Anita station is a commodious hotel which is now operated as a sanitarium. The Women's Fruit Preserving Union has done a bigger business this year than ever before and shipped fruit to nearly every State in the Union. The town contains within its limits one of the largest caries in Southern California. The Raymond Hotel, also within its borders. The past year has marked some noticeable signs of progress. The Cross road runs through the town and has erected a pretty station there. This puts the town within easy access of Los Angeles and has done considerable in the way of increasing the

population, as the present scarcity of vacant dwelling houses well illustrates. Considerable building is going on and several new residences are soon to be constructed. It is said a new fruit-preserving establishment is to be put in operation before long and the business conducted on an extensive scale. During the summer a large stone drain has been laid by the town for a considerable distance along the Cross-road track, which will effectually dispose of a large quantity of storm water, which before did great damage to the streets, by draining it into the arroyo. Mission street, one of the important thoroughfares of the town, has recently been regraded. The town bears upon it the stamp of progress and prosperity, and is a delightful suburban place of residence.

Alhambra District. There is a section of the San Gabriel Valley lying along the Southern Pacific Railroad, all the way from Shorb's station, six miles from the city of Los Angeles, to El Monte, thirteen miles. This section is generally known as the Alhambra or San Gabriel district. It includes the towns of Ramona, Alhambra, San Gabriel, East San Gabriel and Savanna. Three miles to the north lies Pasadena and the circle of towns by which it is surrounded. The whole district is a vast orchard, cut up into small five, ten and twenty-acre tracts, on each of which may be found the pleasant home of the prosperous owner. Southern California has only two or three sections like this and the rest of the United States has none.

The products of the section are chiefly grapes, citrus fruits, deciduous fruit, berries and vegetables. Last year about two hundred carloads of oranges were raised in the district, as against 125 in 1889. This section was one that took the boom in a sensible manner, and instead of going into the town lot craze, put in the years 1886-7 and 8 in setting out orange trees, which have, many of them, come into bearing this last year.

The tree-census of the Alhambra district was made in 1889. It follows: 200 acres of budded oranges, 20 acres of English walnuts, 20 acres of French prunes, 20 acres of figs, 50 acres of assorted deciduous fruits, 50 acres of vines. Several miles of avenues have been planted with eucalyptus, pepper, hickory, pines and palms. The water system was improved by the sinking of a large number of artesian wells, and the laying of many miles of pipe.

Last year citrus fruits to the amount of 30,000 boxes, and deciduous fruits to the amount of 250,000 pounds were shipped from this section. Instances of remarkable yields are as follows: 100 Washington Navel oranges old, produced 415 boxes, at \$15.50; 300 prime trees netted \$2310; 103 English walnut trees, ten years old, netted \$1200; ten acres of corn produced 985 bushels; one acre of pumpkins produced 34,000 pounds, or forty carloads.

A watermelon weighing 1314 pounds was grown on this ranch last year. In this section irrigable land with perpetual water right may be had for from \$500 to \$550 per acre. Unlimited quantities of deciduous fruits, etc., \$150 to \$200 per acre.

These towns are reached by the San Gabriel Rapid Transit line as well as the Santa Fé. Duarte. Duarte, like many other Southern California places, is rather a district than a town. It lies along the Southern California (Santa Fé) Railway from the Monrovia district to the Azusa district, fifteen miles east of Los Angeles. It is a school district by itself, and has a new school building, erected at a cost of \$5000, with three teachers. The town is about three-quarters of a mile from the station, lying on the slope toward the foothills. In the town there is a Methodist church, a general store and the Highland Hotel, a well-managed house. For water, Duarte has a right to one-third of the flow of the San Gabriel River and has also rights in Fish Cañon for domestic water. The

winery, known as the Ramona winery, The San Gabriel winery near Shorb's Station is one of the largest and most successful in Southern California, and uses many hundred tons of grapes annually, which are for the most part grown in the vineyards of the wine company. The disease vine, which some time ago seriously affected the grape product of Southern California, has in this section considerably abated.

Alhambra possesses an excellent water-right in the Keweenaw Cañon, which supplies the section with all that is needed. The water is conveyed down into a series of reservoirs, from which it is piped to the orchards. In the center of the district there is a small, but beautiful natural lake, known as Lake Vineyard, the water of which is owned by the land-owners of Alhambra. The water for some of the land about San Gabriel comes from Wilson's Cañon.

The chief attraction of East San Gabriel is a large and beautiful hotel, which is a very popular resort for tourists, and for Los Angeles people. Alhambra and San Gabriel are on the San Gabriel Rapid Transit line, thus enjoying double railway connection with Los Angeles. A street-car line connects Alhambra with Pasadena. There exists in Alhambra an association known as the Village Improvement Society, which attends to the improvement of streets and the beautifying of the town. It has accomplished much good work. There is not much unimproved land about Alhambra, but such as there is considerable cheap at \$250 to \$300 an acre. Between Shorb's and Los Angeles is a strip of unimproved land used for a sheep range, which has never been subdivided and offered for sale.

Returning to Pasadena and taking up our journey eastward, along the San Gabriel Valley, after passing through Olivewood, the beautiful eastern suburb of Pasadena, the first place reached is Lamanda Park, on the Santa Fé road, at an elevation of 700 feet. Here a beautiful forest of live oaks, a great English oak, reaches up toward the shadow of Wilson's Peak. Vineyards and orchards are on every side. Some of the finest country residences and estates in Southern California are upon the border of Lamanda Park among others, Edgcliffe and Kinn-yon. Lamanda has a schoolhouse with a public library, a hotel and several boarding-houses. There is a winery, also several fruit-packing and canning factories.

A mile north of Lamanda Park, on one of the lowest foothills, overlooking the valley, is Sierra Madre, which has been called the "Gem of the Foothills." It is best reached from Santa Anita, the next station to Lamanda Park on the Santa Fé, from which it is a mile distant. Sierra Madre is about fourteen hundred feet above sea level. The view embraces the country from the head of the San Gabriel Valley to the ocean. The chief trail to Wilson's Peak commences here, where burros may be hired. The soil of Sierra Madre is decomposed granite and vegetable mold, light, warm, friable and strong for trees and vines. It can be worked winter or summer, as it does not get muddy, and is rather dusty nor muddy. Owing to its elevation, Sierra Madre is practically free from damaging frosts.

Sierra Madre has a postoffice, stores, school, church, a large hotel and a newspaper. The streets are well graded, sidewalks and lined with shade trees.

Arcadia and Santa Anita. The towns of Arcadia and Santa Anita are situated on the line of the Southern California, about twelve miles from Los Angeles, and just east of Sierra Madre. They are within a few miles of one another, and both are surrounded by the famous Buena Vista Santa Anita ranch. The greater part of the land from Lamanda Park to Monrovia is included in this enormous ranch, and to tell of the section it is only necessary to say that it is the Baldwin ranch has under cultivation 24,000 acres. During the past year there has been an increase in acreage as follows: 100 acres have been set to oranges, 50 acres planted to grapes and 50 acres to deciduous fruit. During the year new buildings were erected as follows: Brick winery and sherry house, brick depot on the Santa Fé line at Santa Anita, large storage warehouse, numerous racing stables and a liver and feed stable at Arcadia. During the past year the Hotel Oakwood at Arcadia was opened for business.

Trees were planted during the year as follows: 200 acres of budded oranges, 20 acres of English walnuts, 20 acres of French prunes, 20 acres of figs, 50 acres of assorted deciduous fruits, 50 acres of vines. Several miles of avenues have been planted with eucalyptus, pepper, hickory, pines and palms. The water system was improved by the sinking of a large number of artesian wells, and the laying of many miles of pipe.

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supply is ample, but nevertheless carefully hoarded. Their one thousand dollars had up to last year been spent upon irrigating ditches, and during 1890 \$15,000 more was put into improvements of this sort. A mile of fourteen-inch pipe, a mile of six-inch pipe, a mile of two-inch pipe, a mile of one-inch pipe, and three-fourths of a mile of twenty-inch pipe were laid, besides numerous open ditches constructed of stone and cement. The settlers are all stockholders in the Duarte Mutual Irrigation and Canal Company, and this organization directs all public works of this character. It owns a large pipe-making establishment.

Duarte is principally a citrus fruit country. The orange groves are 32,350 orange trees, of which 10,000 are seedlings. Its nurseries have 65,000 seedlings and 6000 budded trees. The seed-beds contain 30,000 citrus trees. Of lemon trees there are 1847 in bearing and 1073 not yet in bearing. Non-citrus trees are as follows: Pomegranates, 201; apricots, 12,000; peaches, 6000; plums, 7000; apples, 2100; pears, 340; figs, 100; guavas, 100; nectarines, 40; almonds, 50; loquats, 50; olives, 320; plums, 300; cherries, 50; persimmons, 150.

During the last year 110 acres of citrus fruit were shipped from Duarte and 157 tons of apples were dried. In the lower part of Duarte much farm produce was raised and shipped. During the past year houses have been built by W. Barsties, John L. Adams, C. A. Lancaster and Kenneth Carter. The Duarte club was founded in the course of the year, which has rooms in the town and of which most of the residents of Duarte are members. The people of this section seem to be very well satisfied with a rate of advance which they have made and the prosperity which has attended them in the year 1890.

Monrovia. Monrovia is a thriving place with many fine residences and substantial business buildings, situated about three-fourths of a mile from the Southern California line, fifteen miles from Los Angeles. It touches Duarte on the east and Santa Anita on the west. It is the terminus of the San Gabriel Rapid Transit road, thus having double railway connection with Los Angeles.

For long time Monrovia labored under the unfortunate name of having been too prosperous in its early infancy. In other words it grew a little in advance of the surrounding country. In the last two years the Monrovia district has been suffering at a rate that will soon justify the existence of a town larger than Monrovia city. The tree census of the Monrovia district is as follows: Budded oranges, 3 years and under, 6255; of which over 2000 are in bearing; budded oranges over 5 years, 1850; lemons, in nursery, 1550; lemons, not in bearing, 300; seedling oranges, in nursery, 100,000; budded citrus trees, 60,000; seedling citrus trees, in seed-bed, 300,000. Of deciduous fruit there are 60 acres.

During the year the John H. Leslie Packing House has been permanently located in Monrovia. It was in operation during the summer at a rate that people, and dried fruit to the following amount: Apricots, 234,338 pounds; peaches, 455,164 pounds; prunes, 583,309 pounds; nectarines, 29,116 pounds; plums, 153,000 pounds; pears, 393 pounds. Total, 1,339,501 pounds. It took 8,788,051 pounds of green fruit to produce the dried, and sixty-eight cars carried away the product. It is estimated that 20,000 boxes of strawberries were shipped from Monrovia during the year.

Monrovia is an incorporated city of the sixth class. It owns the water of the sawpit cañon. Recently an irrigation district was formed under the Wright law, and \$5000 bonds were voted to develop water.

In the course of the year fifty acres were set to oranges. J. F. Harvey built a \$5000 residence, and improvements at cost of \$1000 were made at the Young Ladies' Seminary. These were the gift of E. F. Spence. This institution, which is a branch of the University of Southern California, is in a very flourishing condition, with twenty pupils.

In the steady improvement of its fruit land Monrovia has made an advance this year of which it may well be proud.

Azusa, Glendora and Covina. The wonderful advances made by the fruit and farming industries of Southern California during the last year has nowhere a better exponent than in the district which comprises Azusa, Glendora and Covina, and the town sites of Alosta, and Vineland. It lies along the line of the Southern California Railroad, between Duarte and Santa Anita, a distance of nearly fifteen miles. Azusa, which is the center of the section and has the largest population, is twenty miles from Los Angeles. According to the last census the section contains 2200 people.

It is situated on land sloping gently from the foothills to the lower levels of the valley. Its water supply comes from the San Gabriel River. For some time after the section began to be put under cultivation, there were difficulties and even violent quarrels over questions of water right. These were finally adjusted by a board of water commissioners appointed to represent the various conflicting interests, and general harmony now prevails.

The district around Azusa is largely in citrus trees, that around Glendora in deciduous fruits, and Covina is famous for her strawberries. During the past year there has been an increase in acreage set to citrus trees of about 400 acres. Next year the increase will probably be three times as much. To start it with, the district has nursery stock ready to the number of 680,000, which is equal to one-third of all the nursery stock of the county.

The year has seen many important changes effected in this section. In and around Azusa the following buildings have been erected: Azusa Valley Bank, \$25,000 cost; residence, Rev. Dr. Ormiston, \$5000; residence, C. W. Blaisdel, \$4000; residence, Dr. Henry Cox, \$5000. The most important improvement of land in this vicinity is one now being made by Voss and McNeil. A magnificent tract of 450 acres is being cleared and will be set to Navel oranges this spring. This will make the largest Navel orange orchard in existence, totaling by over 100 acres the famous Navel orange orchard of Seth Richards near North Pomona. In the neighborhood of Covina there have been numerous improvements. J. Adams, who purchased the old Phillips estate, has made a fine drive in its buildings. G. W. Taylor has just

THE FIRST COUNTY.

up a \$2500 house and made improvements on the same. A. J. Eschman has erected a cottage and set out 50 acres of oranges. A personage was built for the Methodist Episcopal Church at a cost of \$1000.

There have been many important changes in the improvements on ranch property around Glendora. L. M. La Fea has built out of the finest houses in this section of the county at a cost of something like \$10,000. J. L. Bridge has a handsome house which cost \$4500. R. B. Wood erected a \$3000 house which, said to relate, was burned just as he was ready to move into it. J. H. Walmsley has a new cottage. It is well to remark just here that all of these new buildings are supplied with all such modern conveniences as hot and cold water and gas. In the town of Glendora, Day & Snavely, hardware merchants, have found business so good that they have built another story to their establishment.

In the course of the year over 60 carloads of oranges were shipped from this section. About 17 carloads of deciduous fruit were shipped. W. F. Hoover & Co. spent \$37,000 at Glendora for the construction of a new fruit and berry packing house. About \$10,000 worth of strawberries were shipped from the district, of which Covina raised more than half.

The section is well supplied with churches and schools. At Glendora there are Methodist-Episcopal, Christian Brethren and Dunkard. In Azusa, Presbyterian, Methodist South, Holiness, Baptist and Spanish Presbyterian. At Covina, Methodist-Episcopal, Baptist, and Episcopal. At Vineland, Holiness. There is a fine \$10,000 schoolhouse at Glendora, which was built on the money raised by premiums paid for the privilege of purchasing town lots. Azusa has a \$10,000 schoolhouse, paid for in the same way. There is also a center school in the district and two primary schools. The matter of building a high school has been actively agitated the past year. Azusa has the papers, the Pomona and the News.

Puente.

The town of Puente is located in the center of the old Puente ranch, nine miles east and south of Los Angeles. Here the Southern Pacific runs for twelve or fifteen miles through a broad, fertile valley, where the land is good for most purposes. The district includes the towns of El Monte, Puente and Spadra.

At present Puente is chiefly famous for the oil wells which are situated in the hills about the town. The oil is pumped up by a steady flow. One has been drilled during the last year, and is nearly ready to be added to the active list. The improvements at the wells have cost in the aggregate something like \$25,000. Several small oil stations are carried to each of the wells, and the pumps work steadily, some by night and some by day, drawing up the oil. For fuel, natural gas, which comes up out of the wells, together with the oil, is used. There are several large reservoirs with a total capacity for 4000 barrels, but as there is a steady demand for all the oil which the wells yield, they are seldom full. A pipe line eight miles in length conveys the oil to the station at Puente, where it is drawn off in carboys and shipped to Los Angeles, where nearly all of it is consumed.

These wells have been in operation six years. One of them has averaged twenty-five barrels a day for five years. They are an attraction of about eight hundred feet above sea level, and the deepest one goes down 1500 feet. Their number steadily increases, and some of the latter wells are the most productive of all.

SAN JOSE VALLEY.

Pomona, Queen of the Valley, and the Fruit Train.

The San José, or Pomona Valley, is an extension of the San Gabriel Valley on the east. It is sometimes called the "airium of the San Gabriel." In fertility of soil it is fully equal to the San Gabriel, and in beauty of scenery little, if any, behind it.

Pomona.

The year 1890 will probably be long remembered by the people of Pomona as the time when the tide that leads on to fortune started very decidedly in their direction. It was the year when a large percentage of the orange trees set out during the short history of the section came into bearing, and the results were such as to justify every hope that had been placed in the soil and climate. It was the year in which the deciduous fruit trees bore a phenomenal crop, and when their product brought an almost phenomenal price. And, following winter, the most successful year in the history of the section, it was the year when an enormous increase of acreage under production took place, when debts were paid off, when new buildings were begun and fresh enterprises undertaken.

The town of Pomona, which is the distributing point for the district of Pomona, is located thirty-one miles east of Los Angeles. The original town is upon the Southern Pacific road, but the Southern California passes only three miles north through a section of the city known as North Pomona, and the two parts are connected by a motor line. A more beautiful location for a town could hardly have been chosen. It is about one thousand feet above sea level, and surrounded on three sides by the most magnificent mountain scenery. The land slopes toward the south with a pitch that secures perfect drainage and renders malaria impossible. The place is remarkably beautiful and is one of the most popular invalid resorts of Southern California.

Pomona was founded in 1881, and in the nine years of its existence has grown from a wild and seemingly barren tract, in which the census-taker of 1880 found only 120 people to enumerate, to a fertile and flourishing section containing several small towns. It is the city of Pomona, which latter contains, by the census of 1890, a population of 2622. The residents of the section are nearly all Americans, from eastern and middle-western States. They are thrifty, active and enterprising, and the results of their labors are

beginning to show in a shape to astonish even those who are well acquainted with the Pomona valley.

The city of Pomona is a typical Southern California town. Its buildings are many of them of brick and stone, built in excellent taste, and a careful investigation made on the 1st of December of this year failed to show any of them unoccupied. It is an incorporated town of the fifth class, with a population of 2622. It is a well-kept place; the streets are sprinkled in summer and are lighted by gas. There is careful protection against fire and an ample supply of pure mountain water. The business portion of the town consists of ten or twelve blocks of streets, well lined with substantial buildings, in which are retail stores of every character. There are two lines of street-cars running out into the residence sections. The city has a good hall for entertainments, a city library, an excellent library of 2000 volumes, with several reading-rooms. There are ten churches, to wit: Methodist Episcopal, Baptist, Christian, Presbyterian, Congregational, Roman Catholic, Lutheran, Methodist South, and Holiness. There are also organizations of the following sects, meeting in various halls: Unitarian, German Evangelical, African Methodist, and Adventist.

Pomona is well supplied with schools, and her system of education throughout is of the best. There is a large central school and five ward schoolhouses. Bonds were recently voted for the construction of new school buildings, which will be begun in the course of the next few months. Next to schools should come the newspapers. There are three, the Times, daily and weekly, published by John H. G. Tinsley and C. R. Lorber, and the Register, weekly, by John Symmes. The town has militia companies, D of the Ninth Regiment, and a company of the California Infantry. The Pomona Board of Trade, Stoddard Jess president and J. D. H. Brown secretary, is a very active exponent of the progress of the section.

Until within the last few months the year 1890 had not witnessed much building in the city of Pomona. The chances are that 1891 will see a marked improvement in this direction. A two-story three-room block, the Wright-Bartlett-Oscooby building, is now in process of erection. B. F. Whipp is putting up a two-story brick. Hauler brothers have just finished a wooden store, which will be used for the storage of an addition to the city. A. Cord has erected a handsome dwelling and J. Alkire has built himself a new residence. The town of La Verne has supplied Pomona with a new school building, which is now in process of erection. The most important undertaking planned for the year is the construction of a new block to be erected opposite the post-office on Second street. Another building, put up by Cyrus Burdick, C. C. Johnson, Charles E. Sumner and J. A. Wor, will be combined with this, making a five-story building, 120 feet front. T. P. Brun is also preparing to build a store of brick.

During the last year the Depot Park, which was laid out and kept for twelve months by the city, was turned over to the Southern Pacific Railroad, according to the agreement when the land was originally received. This left Pomona ready to found a new park. Thirty acres were secured on San José Heights, in a location which is one of the most beautiful in the city, and has ample water privileges. Here a pleasure ground was started, to be known as Ganesha Park. The people of Pomona very rightly regard this one of the most important events of the year.

The city is well supplied with hotels, the chief being the beautiful Palomares, recently erected at a cost of \$112,000. Other hotels are Brown's, the Central, King's, and the Lozan. There are a number of good boarding-houses.

The people of the Pomona district enjoyed a great triumph last spring in securing the location of the Southern California Experimental Station in this vicinity. The government of the United States and of the State of California jointly appropriate a considerable fund for the maintenance of stations for experimenting in agricultural matters. There are three in the north, two in the south, and one in the west. Prof. E. W. Hilgard to establish one in Southern California. A site was offered by Richard Gird, consisting of 40 acres, two miles southeast of the city hall, on the edge of the Pomona valley, and along the southern border of the city. Riverside made an active fight to secure the station, but the Pomona people finally carried off the prize. Kenneth McLean, of Riverside, who had been busy for several weeks trying things in shape to begin work, improvements costing about \$5000 will be put on the land. A two-story building for residence and office, a barn, a tool-house, and a large orchard, containing three distinct varieties of soil, red, gray, and sandy wash. Thirty acres are dry horizontal land, and ten are damp. The \$5000 needed for the construction of the buildings was raised for the most part in Pomona.

The Pomona district, which covers the 35,000 acres of the old San José ranch, and other lands to the north and west, is distinctly a fruit-raising section. The orchards are in the hands of the people of August gives Pomona trees as follows: Oranges—Seedlings, 10 years and over, 15,435; between 5 and 10 years, 4292; under 5 years, 5071; buds, 10 years and over, 3619; under 10 years, 29,257; nursery stock, budded 1 year, 96,293; 2 years, 2977; budded last spring, 308,122; seedling stock, 725,990; seed in bud, 1,629,700. Lemons—Seedling, 632; buds and bearing, 4309; buds and not bearing, 17,882; in nursery, 17,240. Olives—Bearing, 14,857; not bearing, 133,477; in nursery, 308,000. Deciduous fruit in bearing, 2441 acres; not bearing, 349 acres; in nursery, 163,675 trees. Walnuts—Bearing, 829 acres; not bearing, 11,822; in nursery, 8700. Almonds, 82 acres. A great part of the water used for irrigating this section comes from the San Antonio canal, which supplies also the district of Water, in San Bernardino county. The San José Creek supplies the old settlement with about sixty inches. There are in the valley about one hundred artesian wells, which provide various tracts with all the water that they need. The Sycamore Water Company recently constructed, at a cost of over \$100,000, a tunnel which is expected to yield several hundred inches. Altogether there is a bountiful supply. A section of the valley, comprising 5000 acres, recently formed an irrigation district under the Wright Act, and voted to issue \$200,000 water bonds. This is known as the Orange Belt Irrigation District.

When the facts are stated with regard to the remarkable yield of fruit in the Pomona district during the year and the prices paid, there will be no wonder at the water that they used. The year at least 1500 virgin acres were

brought under cultivation, and that the prospects are that a still larger area will be brought under the orange crop consisted of 30,582 boxes, which brought to the valley a sum of \$55,000. One hundred and forty-eight acres were required for this product alone. A few instances of the Pomona district may be quoted: John D. Casson has 1100 trees 10 years old, which yielded 2631 boxes at \$1.40 a box, \$3683.40; net profit from 11 acres, \$553.90. E. F. House has 1800 trees 11 years old, from which he gathered 4251 boxes at \$1.40 a box, \$5951; net profit, \$2520. William O'Connor has 12 acres, 1200 trees, which yielded 9062 boxes at \$1.25 a box, \$1132.75. C. E. Waite, 10 acres, 10-year trees, 2302 boxes at \$2.65; total, \$5799.80; \$777 per acre. William Moody got 2877 boxes from 1250 trees, which he sold for \$1314.50, or \$351.88 per acre. The Messer orchard, 1614 trees, yielded 12,000 boxes, which brought \$1680.00, or \$140.00 per acre, or \$936 per acre. By net profit is meant results after all expenses of caring for the orchard during the year have been subtracted.

The deciduous fruits of the Pomona district are chiefly peaches, apricots, pears and plums. The gross receipts for the crop of the valley is reckoned at \$150,000 to \$200,000. Exact figures are not obtainable, and estimates vary widely. The value of the prime crop has been put at \$50,000, and of the apricot at \$50,000. It is noticeable that the estimates of the value of the crop were steadily advanced as the season progressed. The net profit of the greater portion of the crop had been actually sold and the money lay in the banks of Pomona were the largest of all.

It is estimated that the strawberries of the valley bring in \$8000 to \$10,000 annually. The figs this last year sold for \$5200, and the olives for \$2500. There were over one thousand seven hundred tons of the apricots. The apricots at the time of the prime crop, at the rate of 12,000 two-pound cans a day. The Pomona winery used about 500 tons of grapes and paid \$10 a ton. During the busy season the fruit-drying establishment of Cook & Langley employed about 600 men working night and day. During thirty days of July the freight shipments out of Pomona were \$45,000 pounds, an increase of 150 per cent. over the figures of the preceding year.

Instances of considerable yields are numerous. Some of these, together with others of an average sort, are as follows: W. T. Johnston has 1000 7-year-old apricot trees, or ten acres, which yielded 12,000 boxes, which brought \$2475. T. B. Starneth, one ton of apricots from five 8-year-old trees; his whole crop sold at the rate of \$500 an acre. A. L. Taylor has 120 apricot trees, or one and one-fourth acres, which yielded 1200 boxes, which brought \$2400. George Pender has gross receipts of \$9.7 from three acres of apricots. The Packard Evergreen ranch near Lordsburg yielded seventy-seven tons of apricots, which brought \$1700 net profit. George Withers makes the following complete statement with regard to 500 6-year-old trees: Green fruit, 29,240 pounds; net profit, \$1970.25; care of orchard one year, \$81.50; packing, drying, handling, etc., \$308; profit per acre, \$317.65.

E. Frederick has 1700 plum trees, gathered sixty tons of fruit which were sold for \$15 a ton. J. E. Packard, from less than ten acres of plums, picked fruit which, when dried, weighed thirty tons. The fruit is not sold, but at 10 cents a pound it would bring \$7500.

An instance showing how the remarkable returns from fruit land during the last year have increased in market value may be quoted. About 120 acres of the Jackson orchard, consisting of deciduous fruit trees were offered for \$550 an acre. Its crop sold for \$277 an acre. The ranch was withdrawn from the market and an offer of \$420 an acre was declined.

Claremont and Lordsburg.

The district of Pomona includes several towns besides Pomona and North Pomona. Three miles beyond North Pomona on the Southern California route is Claremont, the site of the Congregational College. The institution has nearly one hundred students, and has buildings valued at \$35,000. Lordsburg, which is three miles north of Pomona, which will before long be used as a college for the Pomona valley. Families of this section have been brought to California by the Santa Fé Railroad. They are a thrifty people, always agricultural, and shrewd in their choice of land for colonization. A mistaken idea has prevailed that the Pomona valley is in the immediate vicinity of Lordsburg, but such is not the case. They are selecting land each one for himself all along the line of the Southern California route, and the Pomona valley. They expect to take the hotel in the month of March.

San Dimas.

Two and a half miles west from Lordsburg is San Dimas, where there is a good hotel and one of the most beautiful station-houses on the line of the Southern California. In the last two years twenty-eight orchards of fruit trees have been set out. There is a \$1000 schoolhouse and a planing-mill. Several houses have been erected during the last year. The new tunnel of the San José Ranch Company, under a cinder cone, delivered water to the Sweetwater at San Dimas. A project is on foot for the construction of a dam on the foothills above San Dimas, making a natural reservoir which will hold more water than the Sweetwater at San Dimas. A number of prominent Los Angeles capitalists are interested in the undertaking.

Near Lordsburg is La Verne on a beautiful site near the foothills. In the Pomona Valley good orange land with ample water-right may be had for \$150 to \$200 an acre. The very best land is held at higher figures—some as high as \$250. During the year there has been a decided increase in the value of the lands of the section, and many large sales have been made. The assessed valuation of Pomona is \$1,600,000 as against \$800,000 in 1890.

Whittier.

This town is separated from the San José Valley by the Puente Hills, on the southern slope of which it is located. Although only three or four miles from the Pomona valley, it is widely known as the residence of a colony of Friends and as the site of the Reform School for Southern California, and its prosperity comes naturally from the fact that it is located in the midst of a productive section of country.

The town commands a fine view of a large part of the San Gabriel Valley. It is about thirteen miles east by a little south of the Pomona valley. The town, which is fourteen miles south-east of this city on the Southern Pacific, a branch line six miles in length runs north to Whittier. Trains run morning and evening. The great event of last year in Whit-

tier was the laying of the corner-stone of the Reform School—or, as it is properly called, the Agricultural, Mechanical and Trade School. This took place on the 12th of February, and was celebrated in a suitable manner by the presence of the military, Masonic and other organizations, and the high officials of the State. The building, which is known as the administrative, was finished and accepted on the 12th of December. It is 204x106 feet, four stories and a basement in height, and is in every way an ornament to Southern California. In the course of the year a good deal of work has been done in the way of beautifying the grounds; trees have been set out, grass and flowers started, and in a short space of time all of the land about the building and the 100 acres in the farm will be under a high degree of cultivation.

The town of Whittier contains about 1200 people and they are, as a class, exceptionally well educated. A large percentage of them are Friends from Pennsylvania and other eastern States, where this sect exists in large numbers. Annually the birthday of the poet, Walt Whitier, is celebrated, and on these occasions the great streets respond with a letter and an address. The Whittier Water Company has 20 miles of pipe and two good reservoirs. The East Whittier Water Company is now engaged in the work of developing 500 inches of water from the hills, which will be used in irrigating the land below the town. This will cause a large tract which has thus far been used only for barley, to be set to fruit trees.

During the year a number of new residences have been constructed, and many improvements have been made on farm lands. The cannery bought by the town of Whittier, which is a new enterprise, made 6,300 gallons of molasses from the cane grown on 15 acres, which is an average of 240 gallons to the acre.

LOS NIETO COUNTRY.

Where They Rain—The Big Corn and Pumpkins.

This section, twelve to sixteen miles southeast of Los Angeles, on the Southern Pacific, offers a wider variety of products for export than any other part of the county. There are deciduous fruits of all kinds, hay and alfalfa, grapes and wine, butter, eggs, cheese, garden vegetables (including large quantities of potatoes), grain, small fruits, pumpkins and watermelons, nuts of all kinds, stock (especially hogs) and pampas grass. Some of the best of these products are raised in this section. During the years '87 to '89, when the raising of general farm produce and stock was so neglected in the country that \$200,000 was sent out annually for butter and cheese, and \$50,000 a month for hogs, the Los Nieto country was still faithful to old-time farming, and its prosperity, though moderate, has been continuous.

Downey and Norwalk.

Owing to its nearness to Los Angeles it is estimated that more than half of the produce exported from Downey comes to this city by team instead of by rail. Especially is this true of hay and general farm produce. Last year the Southern Pacific shipped from Downey 18 carloads of oranges, 25 tons of prunes and 15 carloads of apples. This is an especially favorable district for apples. These, and other deciduous fruits, grow without any irrigation whatever. A number of orange groves are being set out, and the raising of young orange trees without irrigation, and it has been thus far very successful.

There is at Downey a large winery which, during 1890, used 400 tons of grapes, which were sold at an average price of \$13 a ton. Sixty-nine thousand gallons of wine were manufactured. J. K. Banks, who had 40 acres in wine grapes, got 240 tons from the best vines, and sold them at \$13 a ton. The grapes were raised by P. O'Connor in this district have never been affected by the vine disease, and they attribute this fact to their failure to summer-prune the vines.

Over there were about 3000 tons shipped from Downey and 20 carloads from Norwalk. Immense quantities of alfalfa and barley hay are raised, some to be carted into the city, and the rest to be used on the stock which is raised in the vicinity. Pumpkins are cultivated in large quantities for the latter purpose.

Last year the cheese factory of Mitchell & Hansman started into operation. Downey has a creamery managed by Haddox & Smith, recently came into existence at Norwalk. Both of these concerns appear to have a flattering prospect ahead.

The year that has just passed has witnessed some important improvements in and about Downey. J. E. Jennison erected an eight-room residence at a cost of \$3000. Residences have also been erected by the following: J. H. Harb, S. C. Hamer, C. C. Haman, Mrs. W. Harding, Mrs. C. T. T. J. Fleming, and others. In the business part of town D. P. Smart erected a brick block, two stories, 22-feet front, T. R. Manning a brick block, 35-feet front, but 20-feet deep. Geo. Smith built stores and W. H. Steel a warehouse 60x30 feet. At Clearwater, which is a settlement three miles west of Downey, H. P. Epperson has built a handsome house, and several others have erected residences.

The water used in Downey and vicinity comes from the San Gabriel River or from artesian wells. It has been shown that the water is good. There are five churches and one newspaper—the Downey Champion.

The Poor Farm of the county is located about two miles west of Downey. It consists of 112 acres, on which there are 4500 head of cattle, 1000 fruit trees, alfalfa, grain, vegetables, etc. The change which has been effected in this place in the last two years is surprising. There is now a fine collection of four-story brick buildings for the occupancy of the poor. Two large barns 60x60 feet, with sheds, were built during the year 1890. Three thousand three hundred orange trees were set out last spring, eight acres of alfalfa, and 1000 head of cattle. A fine tank-house was built and an engine put in to lift the water. Several miles of shade trees were set out and much grading and street-making was accomplished. There are sixty-five people on the farm kept at a monthly expense to the county (every thing included) of \$1250. Last year seventy tons of hay were raised. The farm has now nineteen head of cattle, ninety of hogs, six horses and many hundred chickens. It has a field of 30,000 cabbages growing. Dr. E. L. Burdick, who is in charge of this institution, is confident that it will before long become self-supporting.

Compton.

Compton is eleven and one-half miles from Los Angeles, on the San Pedro branch of the Southern Pacific road. In May, 1888, it was incorporated as a city of the sixth class. There is a fine schoolhouse, several churches, about twenty business firms and a weekly newspaper. The fraternal

societies are well represented. Compton is famous for its artesian wells and for its fruit. Apples and peaches are also extensively grown. Several hundred carloads of produce are exported annually from Compton station, including grain, hay, cabbages, wool, hogs, potatoes, fruit and poultry.

ALONG THE COAST.

Towns That Look Out Over the Broad Pacific.

The coast of Los Angeles county extends about seventy-five miles from north-west to south-east. It includes several excellent natural harbors and is fringed for the greater part of the distance by a fine beach, where surf-bathing may be indulged in all the year round. The various resorts are well patronized by people from Los Angeles and other interior towns during the summer months.

Santa Monica.

Of the various ocean breathing places which nature and man have provided for Los Angeles, Santa Monica is without doubt the most popular. While one beach is a favorite with a certain class and another with some other, Santa Monica is a favorite with the people in general, and is visited and enjoyed in the course of the season by pretty nearly everybody. Seventeen miles from the city, a ride of three-quarters of an hour on the Southern Pacific, the resort is reached in the summer season of thousands and in the winter of hundreds of people from Los Angeles and the surrounding country.

The year 1890 has been a year of decided progress in Santa Monica. Three miles of street railway were laid, connecting the town with the Soldier's Home. A number of miles of streets were graded, graveled and curbed and a great deal of cement sidewalk was laid. There is very little doubt that the three miles of cement sidewalk and proudly asks to know whether any other place in California of only 1700 inhabitants can show street improvements as extensive and substantial.

A number of small summer cottages for Los Angeles people. W. H. Brayton has put up a \$4000 house on Ocean avenue and George Boehme has a \$4000 house on the same avenue. Santa Monica is an incorporated town of the sixth class. An effort will be made this winter to secure the passage of a law by the Legislature which shall allow to cities of this class the privilege of raising money for the construction of a wharf. During the past year there has been a good deal of agitation to raise money for the building of a wharf at Santa Monica, and at one time \$30,000 was secured. There is very little doubt that the undertaking will be carried out in one form or another in the near future.

The town has a library of 800 volumes. There is an Artistic Board of Trade, with a president, J. W. Webster, and president and J. J. Carillo secretary. The Arcadia Hotel, favorably located near the depot and overlooking the ocean, is one of the best establishments in Southern California. Two other hotels are the Hotel California and the Lawrence House. The town has a school property worth \$12,000, and six teachers are employed. The first National bank is a stable institution in building which cost \$15,000. One of the famous points of interest for visitors at Santa Monica is the residence of Senator John P. Jones—one of the largest and most elegant in the State. Santa Monica is also famous for its lavender gardens.

Three miles from Santa Monica there is the National Branch Soldiers' Home, described in another column.

Much of the land lying between Los Angeles and Santa Monica is uncultivated and used only for grazing. This is a fact which is often commented upon unfavorably by visitors to Los Angeles who frequently get an impression that such land is worthless for fruit-raising or general farming. A movement is on foot among the residents of this section for the formation of an irrigation district under the Wright Law, which will allow the voting of bonds for the development of water and will serve to bring all the section under cultivation. The chief town in this section is

The Palms, where one may see a good illustration of what the soil and climate will do if their resources are properly developed. Good land may be had near here at from \$100 to \$250 an acre, on which one can raise garden and farm produce at a convenient shipping point from the Los Angeles market. There are a number of beautiful residences at The Palms and many successful farm-gardens.

The Palms is midway between Los Angeles and Santa Monica on the Southern Pacific line to the latter place.

A considerable section around this pretty settlement is now divided into holdings of 10 to 40 acres, and devoted to figs, French prunes, apricots, English walnuts and all the deciduous fruits. No irrigation whatever is required, or there is no need of irrigation keeps the soil in good condition all through the dry season.

Surface water is from fifteen to seventy-five feet from the surface. This section is free from malaria, having no low or marshy surroundings. Nearly all the land is choice, in quality, and the prices are more uniform than in localities where the soil is "spotted."

As an illustration of what a 5-year-old orchard has done, peaches this year brought \$125 per acre, apples \$150, while French prunes and soft-shell walnuts (five years from setting) were in good bearing. Walnuts produced over one hundred pounds per acre. Corn produces over one hundred bushels to the acre (without irrigation).

Very little attention has been given to the orange, until within a few years. The Palms being in the center of this fruit region, is a thriving little village. The school enrollment is 111 pupils. The Baptist and Presbyterian people have an active organization. A course of lectures and entertainments for the winter appeals well for the class of people who live here.

No saloons are allowed. Nine families from the East have located at the Palms within the last three months, and well-to-do financially. One of the attractive features of this settlement is the large number of shade trees which were set out several years ago and have been cared for. Over sixteen thousand ornamental trees of different varieties in parks and pretty cottages that nestle under their shade.

Redondo Beach.

If any visitor to Southern California would like to see a good illustration of the boom of 1887-8, like-minded brass-band, auction and town-crier—he will do well to visit Redondo Beach and learn of the changes that have taken place in the past year. It is doubtful whether any other city in Southern California has ever witnessed such a remarkable transformation in so short a time. The following is a note before recounting this de-

velopment that it has all taken place since the alleged hard times set in. Redondo was founded just as the furor for the building of new towns was about to come to an end, and was compelled from the first to make its way on its own merits. The Santa Fé put in a line from Inglewood connecting with the Pacific coast, intending to make of Redondo a seaside resort, and of Ballona a harbor. As it has turned out, however, Redondo, without saying much about it, has made away with all the ships of Ballona and a large part of that of San Pedro. Formerly no one ever thought of calling Redondo a harbor—but it appears that it is a very good place to unload ships. One year ago last June the first freight was landed on the wharf—5 tons. The total for that month was 100 tons. In February, eight months later, 1629 tons were delivered. Last July 2512 tons were shipped, and in August the sum of \$500,000. These figures do not include live stock nor lumber. Of the latter nearly 10,000,000 feet have been landed at the wharf. In the month of November, 1890, 1,117,000 feet of lumber were landed. The wharf of the Willamette Steam Mills Lumbering and Manufacturing Company and distributed through Southern California.

The wharf was the first enterprise undertaken by Capt. Alvin Fox and Thompson, when they bought out the old company that had founded Redondo. It is 860 feet long and at the end is 57 feet deep. The cost is said to have been \$50,000. It is so well located that it is possible for a vessel to come to anchor on one side and the railroad runs out to the end, so that a vessel can be unloaded directly into the cars at a great saving of labor. The extraordinary success of the enterprise has caused its projectors to adopt another of a similar sort, which is to build a new wharf north of this which shall run out about one hundred feet further into the deep water—the money indicating that the scheme is to be perfectly feasible.

The destinies of Redondo, both as a resort and as a shipping point are largely in the hands of four companies, which are practically the same, and are known as the Beach, Railway, Water, and Wharf companies. Next to building the wharf the enterprises of these companies have been the construction of a hotel, the building of a railway from the city to Los Angeles, the development of water and the beautifying of the city. The company does not talk much about its affairs, and no one knows how much money has been put into these undertakings, but it can hardly be less than \$1,000,000 and it must be admitted that the results attained are astonishing. The hotel building is said to have cost \$120,000. It was completed last May, and has accommodations for 200 guests. There can be no doubt that it is destined to be one of the most famous hotels on the coast. The railroad is narrow-gauge, running three passenger trains each way daily. Its terminus in Los Angeles is at the Agricultural Park, at the end of the Grand-avenue cable line, and in Redondo it has an elegant brick depot—a beautiful two-story building. The water works consist of a series of wells, which are fed with clean water, ten miles of mains, and a distributing reservoir with a capacity of over 1,000,000 gallons. The new pumping works handle 2,000,000 gallons a day, and the reservoir is at such an elevation that it throws a stream of water over the hotel.

The work of beautifying the grounds and the beach is now well under way, and a large number of people are employed. A magnificent walk, 1550 feet in length, 16 feet wide, with flanking walls 30 inches high, is built of solid cement from the depot to the hotel, along the bluff. The cost of the undertaking is said to have been about \$18,000. The bluff is being graded down to the beach, and a broad flight of cement stairs leads down to the walk below. This bluff is about 100 feet across, and one-half a mile long. When the work is completed it will be one of the most remarkable sights in the State. The company has erected large green-houses, and has an extensive nursery, where flowers and trees are raised in abundance and are under cultivation. Flowers from this nursery have been conspicuous among the first prizes won at recent shows.

The year has been one long story of improvement and advance, and only a few items can be mentioned. The Chauntiqua building was finished and dedicated. It is built of cement, 140 feet in diameter, 80 feet high and cost \$25,000. This association owns about \$300,000 worth of property in Redondo. A public school building, two stories high, has just been finished at a cost of \$10,000. An elegant pavilion, built out over the water's edge, covering an area of 90x100 feet, and erected in the year for the convenience of those who bring their lunches to the beach. It has a large dancing-hall, and on top of the building are many private dining-rooms. The new bath-house has 100 rooms, and will doubtless be ready for this year. The Santa Fé Company has erected a handsome depot building. Residences have been erected as follows: Dr. Del Amo, \$15,000; Joseph Wolfson, \$10,000; C. R. Thompson, \$4000; S. P. Reese, \$4000; E. K. Gird, \$5000.

Other new buildings are the Weeks block, brick, two-story, with twenty-two rooms and stores (from the Redondo Beach Company is published); Seaside Hall, brick, costing \$5000, and many small frame business buildings. A new improvement, of which Redondo Beach people are greatly proud, is the tennis field, which is said to be the finest on the Pacific Coast. There are three courts surrounded by a high fence, with seats for spectators. The ground was prepared with sand on which was placed bricks and gravel, and is a model place for tennis tournaments.

The Centinela Ranch.

The section of country of which Inglewood, on the Redondo Beach division of the Southern California, is the general shipping point, covers an area of about seven miles square and includes a great part of the famous Centinela Ranch. This ranch, which originally contained about 20,000 acres, is now for the most part the property of Dan Freeman, and with the exception of a few thousand acres used for pasture and a small section in town where the water works are located, the entire ranch is now in the hands of one man. The ranch is a model place for the raising of stock, and is a model place for the raising of stock. The ranch is a model place

THE FIRST COUNT.

SAN FERNANDO VALLEY.

San Fernando, Burbank and Newhall—The County Grange.

The San Fernando Valley, extending from Burbank to the tunnel of the Southern Pacific in the mountains—a distance of about ten miles—has heretofore been known only as one of the most attractive and productive sections of Southern California. It is now coming to take its place with those districts which grow fruit and a variety of farm products.

The tree census of last year showed the following in this district: Orange seedlings, 10 years old and over, 12,300; under 10 years, 14,000; budded, over 5 years, 3,000; under 5 years and bearing, 1,350; not bearing, 35,821; lemon seedlings, 38, not bearing, 6,000. Nursery stock, including that in seed-bed, 260,000. There is in the whole district 2446 acres planted in deciduous fruits, of which about 1,300 are in bearing. There are 16,925 olive trees in the district, and 24,000 walnut trees. There are 728 acres of grapes.

A good idea of the products of the section may be gained from the statement of the exports from the station of San Fernando during the year 1890. Wheat 608 carloads, barley, 87, hay 83, straw 37, charcoal 13, honey 14, oranges 8, olives 1, peaches 3, grapes 5, onions 1, raisins 1, caviar 2 and boxes 2 carloads.

The wheat on the Porter ranch averaged 164 sacks to the acre last year. On this ranch about 175 acres of grain land were planted to wheat in the spring. Through all of the San Fernando Valley preparations are under way for an extensive increase of the acreage under production. It is said that in the vicinity of San Fernando nearly 400 acres will be set to fruit trees this spring. The orange trees in this section are absolutely free from scale of any kind and are nearly all doing well. Several orchards 7 or 8 years of age in full bearing show very plainly that some sections of this valley have great possibilities in this direction.

The water which supplies the eastern section of the valley comes from the Pacoima Canon, where it is developed by means of a submerged dam, one of the most remarkable structures of its kind in the country. During four months in the year no water appears on the surface of the wash w. It runs out of the canon and is conveyed beneath the surface in a series of aqueducts. A dam 600 feet long, and in some places 50 feet deep, was built on the bed-rock of the river bottom, coming up 6 feet above the surface of the wash. Two pipes, 14 inches in diameter, the other 24 inches in diameter, siphon the water out over the dam and carry it down to the valley below. A stream equal to nearly 100,000 gallons an hour is confined by this means, ready for use as far as needed.

The town of Burbank lies on the Southern Pacific, south of San Fernando and ten miles north of Los Angeles. Here is located the factory of the Burbank and Anaheim Company. Land in this vicinity is well suited to deciduous fruits, and is being steadily improved. A five-mile cement ditch brings water from the Los Angeles River to be used for irrigation. Beyond San Fernando, through the tunnel, lies the town of Newhall. Here are raised large quantities of deciduous fruits, which are dried before they are shipped. Near Newhall are the oil wells of the Pacific Oil Company.

SUBURBAN PLACES.

Communities Around the Skirts of the Queen of the Angels.

There are many beautiful little places around Los Angeles, where the business man may have a peaceful home and enjoy the rustic life with the advantages of both town and country life.

University.

This is one of the chief suburbs of Los Angeles, reached either by the cable or the Main-street systems of street cars, or by the Southern Pacific Santa Monica road. It lies to the southwest of the city, and adjoins the western city limits for about a mile, extending about two miles out into the country. It contains a population of about 1800 people.

Here are situated the buildings of the University of Southern California, from which institution the settlement takes its name. The university has branches scattered in various parts of Southern California—a College of Agriculture at Ontario, a College of Theology at San Fernando, a College of Fine Arts at San Diego, and a College of Law at Los Angeles. The Medical College is located on Aliso street in Los Angeles. At University are situated the College of Liberal Arts, which is a large four-story brick structure, the University Seminary and Lodge, and the young ladies' school. During the last year the latter building has been moved from its old site and placed on the southwest corner of the campus. The year's work has been fairly prosperous with the university. It was found necessary some time ago to raise a fund of \$10,000 to supplement the income from other sources and most of the sum had been secured this year. The actual number of students in all departments together is 565. The College of Liberal Arts has forty-seven and the seminary 130.

Many of the instructors are new, but the record for the year's work has been excellent.

There has been a fair amount of building in the town of University in 1890. The Lloyd & Dole building on Wesley avenue, just finished, is one story in height and 4500 feet in area. Thomas E. Brown built two cottages on Thirty-seventh street. Mr. Hartley built a cottage on Vermont avenue, and houses were also constructed by H. T. Fiden on Alhambra street, and A. E. McConnell on Alhambra street. Mr. M. C. Cole built a two-story business block, 60x80, on Wesley avenue and Jefferson street.

Considerable fruit is raised in this district, but most of the land not in town lots is planted to vegetables. There is one tract of 160 acres formerly staked out in town lots now growing alfalfa, potatoes and straw-berries. There are many small orange orchards. On the Harper tract, which adjoins the University on the north, a number of fine residences have been built in the course of the year and many improvements made. Farther to the north lies the town of Rosedale, where about eighteen hundred people live in a district sufficiently large to allow them room for orchards and gardens.

Vernon.

This is the general name given to a section of country lying south of the city limits, a part of the old San Antonio ranch. From an agricultural point of view it is one of the most famous localities in the Los Angeles Valley. It is thickly settled, most of the land being held in small tracts, the largest not much over 30 acres.

There are about one hundred and fifty families in the district, all with pleasant homes and well contented with their lot in Southern California.

The land is chiefly set to citrus and deciduous fruits, though much of it is used for gardening, and produces potatoes, cabbages and miscellaneous small fruit and vegetables. The tree census gives to the Vernon district the following: Orange trees, seedlings, ten years and over, 20,000; budded and bearing, 29,100; nursery stock in seed beds, 300,000; deciduous trees, 400 acres; walnuts, 2500 trees. Some of the orange trees in this section are over 20 years of age.

The water of the Vernon district comes from the Los Angeles River. There are a large number of canals, averaging ninety feet in depth, from which the water is pumped by windmills.

The changes of the past year consist chiefly in the erection of new residence buildings—mostly small plain houses—steads—and in the uprooting of vineyards to make way for gardens. A large proportion of the garden produce used in Los Angeles comes from Vernon and the section lying south of it, and the men who grow vegetables and small fruits find here very profitable returns.

In the course of the year a new brick schoolhouse was built at a cost of \$4000. The section now has two good schools. There are three churches, the Union, Methodist and Baptist. The Episcopalians will build this year.

Fruitland.

This is the first settlement reached on the Santa Fe line to Santa Ana, after crossing the Los Angeles River. It is a thriving community of industrious farmers who have never been bitten by the boom, but have gone steadily on raising big crops of deciduous fruits, corn and vegetables.

Further on, a mile from Los Angeles, we come to

Cahuenga Valley.

The Cahuenga Valley may be roughly described as the land lying between Los Angeles and the ocean at Santa Monica. Its boundary on the north is the line of low hills which separate it from the Centinela. It is about four miles east and west, by six north and south, and contains some 60,000 acres. What is generally meant by the name Cahuenga Valley, however, is the fruitless belt, a strip seven or eight miles long and varying in width from a mile to a half and lying along the Cahuenga hills. This portion of the valley is in some respects one of the most remarkable sections of Southern California and is generally conceded to have an interesting future before it.

This strip of land lies so close to the foothills that the cold air drifting down from the mountains on the other side, rolls clear over the valley and the levels of the valley have never seen a frost in this section that would injure the most delicate vegetable or tropical fruit. The climate is therefore very favorable for the raising of such crops as peaches, pears, apples, and grapes. The soil is generally conceded to have an interesting future before it.

There are, in all, somewhere between two thousand and twenty-five hundred acres of this fruitless land, and at the present time it is all under cultivation except one or two pieces held by the owners of large ranches for speculative purposes. The tree census shows that there are in this district 2500 citrus trees between 5 and 10 years of age, 9750 under 5 years, 950 acres in deciduous fruits and 2500 olive trees. Citrus trees do well in this region without much irrigation and deciduous trees receive none whatever.

Until about a year ago there had been no effort made to seek a more distant market than San Francisco for the winter vegetables grown in this district. The fruitless land was then under the management of a man named Seward Cole as secretary. The association tried the experiment of shipping some green peas to Danvers by express, and finding it a success began to make regular shipments while the crop lasted, to various eastern cities. It is no longer an experiment, but an established fact that the green peas and beans may be shipped from the Cahuenga Valley to the city of Boston in the winter months and arrive in the latter place in a condition to sell for 50 cents a pound; tomatoes and early potatoes find this, also a profitable market. The winter vegetable business is now a well established industry, and is held in small tracts by resident owners. Some of it is rented, and in a number of instances the tenants are Chinese, who manage to clear up every year what is to them a fortune, from small patches of peas, four and five acres. Instances are numerous in this valley of men who have begun by renting a small piece of ground without much to make improvements, who have since built comfortable homes on land of their own. There has been a great deal of wild figuring done on the possible profits of winter vegetables. It is a very poor farmer, however, who cannot not several hundred dollars an acre from the raising of peas, when he is allowed to sell them under such extraordinarily favorable conditions.

There are three centers of population in the fruitless belt of the Cahuenga, Egeon, Prospect Park and Colgate. At Egeon a number of residences have been erected in the course of the year. E. C. Hurd put up a large residence at Hollywood. All along the valley there are extensive improvements which evidence prosperity.

The lower part of the valley is largely used for pasture and for the raising of barley. The greater part is in several large ranches. The price of land in the fruitless belt is considerable, though not at all out of reason when its possibilities are taken into account. Actual cash transfers recently show prices ranging from \$250 to \$300 an acre, while the owner pays \$8 or \$10 an acre rent, but the land is usually offered to white people at a much lower figure.

Glendale and Tropic. The Sepulveda school district, which includes the towns of Glendale, Tropic and Verdugo, is a circular valley about twelve miles north of Los Angeles and two and one-half miles in diameter. The Southern Pacific runs through the middle of this section with the stations of Tropic, West Glendale and Sepulveda, and the narrow-gauge Los Angeles, Pasadena and Glendale road takes in the towns of Glendale and Verdugo. This is one of the most admirable fruit sections of the whole country. Verdugo Canon supplies it with an abundance

of water. Of oranges last year there were about thirty carloads shipped from Glendale and 400 tons of green fruit.

The tree census shows how the fruit land is divided: Oranges, seedlings, 0 years and over, 16,015; under 10 years 450; budded, 5 years and over, 2405; under 5 years, 19,000; lemon and lime 900 trees, nursery stock 435,000, apples 5500, peaches 14,000, apricots 13,000, miscellaneous 9800.

The deciduous fruit orchards of this section last year gave an excellent yield. The fruit was shipped to Los Angeles green and largely used for canning. It is a well-established fact that a cannery is to be started in Glendale next year to handle the fruit grown in this section. There are some who had 100 apricot trees, got \$400 for his crop. The average net yield of apricots in this section was about \$200 an acre.

The improvements of last year consisted in laying of several miles of pipe, the setting out of 5000 or 6000 citrus trees and the building of several houses. Among the latter may be mentioned the residence of J. E. Holmbeck and the section lying south of Dunkard Church was erected last year. St. Hilas Seminary, a young ladies school located in Glendale, has enjoyed a prosperous year.

It is stated on good authority that the narrow-gauge line will be changed to a standard gauge during the coming year. A number of improvements in the way of building and setting out of orchards are to be undertaken this spring. Here, as in many other sections of the county, the diseased vineyards are being rapidly replaced by orchards of citrus or deciduous fruits.

FERTILE SECTIONS.

Rivera, Los Nietos and Santa Fe

The following reports were received to date for classification under the head of Los Nietos Valley:

The Old and New San Gabriel rivers separate at a point near the southwest corner of the Puente ranch and the land lying between and around this fork, down to the Southern Pacific road at Downey, is generally spoken of as the Los Nietos District. It includes the old town of Los Nietos, which is one of the most ancient settlements in Southern California. Both the latter are on the Santa Ana division of the Southern California. This is one of the richest and most productive sections of the whole country. It does not come in for quite as much of the winter rains as the sections for the reason that most of the land has been under cultivation for a number of years, and its owners find it altogether too profitable to put on the market. The principal products are walnuts, oranges and corn.

It may be said that it is the greatest walnut section of the country and for that matter of Southern California and the United States, although the district covered by the Los Nietos is not much over 250 acres. The crop sells annually for somewhere from \$70,000 to \$80,000. A couple of years ago O. P. Parsons stated on oath before the Board of Supervisors that his walnut orchard paid him \$450 an acre. There are in the district an association of growers who are said to control three-fourths of the entire crop. Last year their sales amounted to 5536 tons, which brought them \$100,000. The census of the walnut trees of this section shows a total of 48,547. A large part of these are young trees not yet in bearing. The best producing orchard is said to be that of Edward Popovitch, whose trees are many of them 40 years old. The largest is that of Bernardino Guirado.

Twenty-five carloads of citrus fruits were shipped from this section by rail last year. The crop will probably be estimated at about 200 carloads. The trees are very well filled and the fruit is good-sized. The census shows 16,400 oranges under 10 years of age and about 18,000 over 10 years. Several people in this district have built houses in the course of the year. Among them may be mentioned Wilbur Cate, D. W. Cate and P. Fleming.

In some parts of the valley the vines are being replaced by orange, fig and prune trees. There are not many deciduous fruit trees in the district.

Santa Fe Springs.

About thirteen miles southeast of Los Angeles, in the midst of the famous walnut and orange country of Los Nietos, is the town of Santa Fe Springs. It is reached by a ride of twenty-five minutes on the coast line of the Southern California, and its nearness to town gives it very much the appearance and general character of a suburb.

Last July the country around the springs organized into an irrigation district. Five or six thousand acres of what is known as the "El Mecha" of the Santa Gertrudes ranch came into the district. The water of the San Gabriel was conducted into reservoirs at various places and from these piped all over the district, thus bringing large pieces of territory into use for gardens and orchards. It is estimated that in this district there are some five hundred acres of ground will be set to trees this spring.

The orange trees of this district will bear a heavy crop this year. Last winter C. C. Mason sold 1200 boxes from four acres, and he will probably ship seven carloads this year. Mr. Mason recently built himself a fine residence. Within the year Frank McCarrick and J. E. Wilson built residences and J. B. Baker built a winery—a three-story brick building. Baker has several acres in grapevines, which have not been affected by the disease.

Euclaypt.

The number of different varieties of euclaypt are almost legion. Some botanists have so far classified different species, though to the practical grower the number includes about twenty-five. Of this number a dozen are growing more or less extensively in this section. The sugar gum (euclayptus glabrus) and the red gum (E. rostrata) are coming more into popular favor and are doing quite nicely in localities adapted to their peculiarities. George Weinschank, one of our propagators, has gone into growing euclayptus trees quite extensively. He has now in nursery rows upwards of twenty-five different varieties, chiefly E. glabrus, E. rostrata, E. marginata, E. corymbosa, E. citrifolia, E. ficifolia, E. eretocoma, and E. leucocylum. Mr. Weinschank has great faith in this remarkable growth of forest trees, and will make a specialty in his nursery business. He thinks some of the varieties are well adapted to any portion of the State, and that in years to come the euclayptus will afford one of the chief timber supplies of this section, a tree which seems to be borne out by the remarkable success attending its systematic cultivation in Australia.

SOCIETIES AND ORDERS.

Our Fraternal and Benevolent Associations.

NOT WEARY IN WELL DOING

Young Men's Christian Association—Woman's Industrial Exchange and Flower Festival—Literary Societies.

LOS ANGELES is noted for the number and activity of its fraternal and benevolent societies. The chief fraternal societies represented here are the Masons, Odd Fellows, Workmen, Knights of Pythias, Chosen Friends, Legion of Honor, B'nai B'rith, Improved and United Orders of Red Men, Grand Army of the Republic, Sons of Veterans, Loyal Legion, Woman's Relief Corps, Knights of Honor, Knights of Labor, Ten Trades and Labor Unions, W. C. T. U., Ancient Order of Foresters, and Independent Order of Foresters.

Among other benevolent and fraternal institutions are the following: Los Angeles Humane Society, for the prevention of cruelty to children and animals.

Los Angeles Orphan Home, with an average number of seventy inmates. Ladies' Memorial Society, Young People's Society of Christian Endeavor, Independent Order of Good Templars, King's Daughters, Native Sons and Daughters of the Golden West, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, Young Men's Institute, Catholic Knights of America, St. George's Society, Ancient Order of Hibernians, Order of Sons of Herman, Knights of Robert E. Lee, Knights and Ladies of Honor.

The Young Men's Christian Association is lodged in a handsome four-story building of its own, on Broadway, near the center of the city, between the California Bank Building and the Postoffice block, forming with them one of the handsomest blocks in the city.

The monetary depression which followed the boom recently affected the financial support of the association, but it weathered the storm and is now endeavoring to enter into the building, but when the interior is fully finished there will be room for all the activities of a thoroughly-equipped organization.

The First Brigade, N. G. C., has its headquarters in Los Angeles. During the past year it has made much progress. In the winter of 1890 five additional companies were organized and located at San Diego, Riverside, Pasadena, Ventura and Santa Ana. Shortly after this, Company A of Los Angeles, B of Pasadena, C of Los Angeles, D of Ventura, F of Los Angeles and G of Anaheim were assigned to the Seventh Regiment. The companies at San Bernardino, Riverside, Pomona, Santa Ana and San Diego were assigned to the Ninth Regiment, which was organized in January, 1891. These two regiments now form the First Brigade, which comprises two regiments of six companies each, with a strength, in June last, of 828 men.

The signal corps consists of ten men from each regiment.

During the past year the Seventh Regiment moved into the new armory which it has leased, above the market-house on Broadway. It is one of the finest halls on the coast.

Land Speculation and Climate.

The foot of land speculation, where prices are inflated hopelessly beyond the productive power of the soil, are small in area. Compared to the whole State they are like the plectides upon the expansive sky, and considered separately, like them, one star is different from another star in glory. By this I mean that in Southern California the value of a location is not always fixed by the productive capacity of its soil, but by the clemency and constancy of its climate. Given a man in Springfield, O., who has made one million in making the million of dollars; add a place in Southern California where the climate is so kindly that his one lung is as good as two in Ohio, and he will to his living lung sacrifice a share of the million which his dead lung earned. All that part of California is the lung of the stricken East. Men go there, not to buy land, but to buy lungs. All that a man has to do is to give his life, and we have long since learned that the part of the State is to attract not only the transient travel of the world which seeks escape from austere winters, but an enormous permanent population of the people, who have everything in the world except prospect of length of days. The boom may burst, but the climate won't. Nature runs a bank that never breaks, and she is in business down there; hence the boom. It may crack, it may slip back, but it will gather force again. If you don't believe it, look at the jealousy of Florida, and listen to the gnashing of teeth along the Riviera.

THE WOMAN'S INDUSTRIAL EXCHANGE and Flower Festival—Literary Societies.

The Woman's Industrial Exchange has its headquarters in Los Angeles. The lady managers realize a large sum of money from the annual Flower Festival and other sources, which are expended in the maintenance of the Exchange. The Exchange is a large building, with a large hall, where working girls and women can have a respectable home at a moderate price. The object of the Exchange, as stated by the managers, is "to provide a place where everything that a woman can make well, and for which there is a market, may be deposited for sale; where orders for any and all such work may be given, and where the prepared luncheon can be had on order, flowers furnished on short notice; where ready pen-women can be engaged to write visiting cards and send out invitations, and readers can be obtained to entertain invalids; where the cheerless bachelor and the tired housewife can be relieved of the week's mending—where linen may be marked with indelible ink, or initials embroidered on handkerchiefs, ribbons, feathers, etc., can be cleaned, dyed, and where invalids can be supplied with nourishing food and drinks." The payment of \$1 annually constitutes a member with the privilege of securing a depot for her goods, and a slight commission is charged on all goods sold or ordered and the rest of the receipts go directly to the depositor.

A Young Man's Reading-room and Home has been established on East First street by charitable ladies. The reading-room is free, and lodging can be had at nominal rates, or in special cases, for nothing.

MISCELLANEOUS SOCIETIES.

Los Angeles abounds in literary, social, musical, artistic, and dramatic societies. There is a Historical Society, which is collecting interesting records relating to the city and county. Its papers and pamphlets are at present in the hands of the Normal School. It would be impossible to name all of the societies of Los Angeles. Among others may be mentioned the Los Angeles Wheelmen's League, Los Angeles Athletic Club and Luna Verein Germania—both of which institutions are well-equipped and housed. Los Angeles Lawn Tennis Club, Los Angeles Yacht Club, California Club, Chautauque Literary Circle and, last but not least, the gruesome institution the Cremation Society of Los Angeles.

At Whittier, thirteen miles from Los Angeles, is being erected the State Reform School. The buildings now in course of construction and those already completed will cost \$300,000. Cottages, each to contain fifty boys, will be constructed from time to time and it is intended that boys between 10 and 20 years of age, who may have shown criminal or incorrigible tendencies, be sent to the school.

A few months ago Mrs. Hullenbeck of this city gave property valued at about \$750,000 for the purpose of erecting a home for old ladies and indigent children. It will be built on Mrs. Hullenbeck's beautiful place in Boyle Heights, on the east side of the river.

HOSPITALS.

Los Angeles is well supplied with hospitals. The Los Angeles Infirmary, commonly known as the Sisters' Hospital, was established in 1859. In 1882 it was removed to a beautiful site of eight acres in the northwest portion of the city, to which an additional site of equal extent has since been added. The grounds have been tastefully improved by drives, walks, trees, shrubs and fountains. The spacious build-

ings were completed in 1885 at a cost of over \$50,000. The buildings afford ample accommodation for fully one hundred patients.

The Los Angeles County Hospital and Aims House is situated in the northeast portion of the city. It is a splendid hospital for the treatment of the indigent sick, and as a home for the aged and infirm residents of this county. It has accommodations for 150 patients. There are eleven wards, all well lighted, and capable of being warmed. On a wing is set apart for contagious diseases. The buildings are situated in a bright, sunny place, with orange trees and flowers, and present a pleasing appearance.

St. Paul's Hospital and Home for Invalids, established in 1885, is located about half a mile north of the Plaza. This is a private institution, conducted under the management of the Protestant Episcopal Church. All classes of patients are admitted, except those suffering from contagious diseases. Nearly a hundred patients are treated annually, on an average. Any deficiency is met by the church, although the fact that the institution has been successful in curing many of the incurable diseases is a great credit to the management. The permanent exhibit of the State Board of Trade in San Francisco has also been kept up, and a new exhibit, to replace the one recently burned, is being prepared. The permanent exhibit of this city seeks to show to the world the products of the State of California. The State Board of Trade exhibit in San Francisco has also been kept up, and a new exhibit, to replace the one recently burned, is being prepared. The permanent exhibit of this city seeks to show to the world the products of the State of California.

MILITARY.

U. S. Department of Arizona and the National Guard.

The military division of the Pacific includes the departments of the Columbia, California and Arizona, with one general officer in command of each. The President, in 1888, recognizing the natural advantages of Los Angeles in transportation facilities and as a commercial center from which troops could be readily operated and economically supplied, added Southern California to the Department of Arizona. The permanent exhibit of the State Board of Trade in San Francisco has also been kept up, and a new exhibit, to replace the one recently burned, is being prepared. The permanent exhibit of this city seeks to show to the world the products of the State of California.

The Department of Arizona embraces California south of the thirty-fifth parallel and the Territories of Arizona and New Mexico.

The expenditure for the Department of Arizona for the year ending June 30, 1890, was \$60,000 per annum, including salaries. A few months ago the Secretary of War contemplated the removal of headquarters from Los Angeles to San Francisco, but a vigorous protest was made by our people, and the headquarters will remain here. The only probable seat of hostilities in this Department is in Southwestern Arizona, which is 400 miles nearer to Los Angeles than San Francisco.

The command of the Department includes three cavalry, and three infantry regiments, stationed at the various forts.

The first Department Commander was Gen. Miles. He was followed by Gen. Grierson, since retired. The present commander is Gen. A. McD. Cook.

National Guard.

The First Brigade, N. G. C., has its headquarters in Los Angeles. During the past year it has made much progress. In the winter of 1890 five additional companies were organized and located at San Diego, Riverside, Pasadena, Ventura and Santa Ana. Shortly after this, Company A of Los Angeles, B of Pasadena, C of Los Angeles, D of Ventura, F of Los Angeles and G of Anaheim were assigned to the Seventh Regiment. The companies at San Bernardino, Riverside, Pomona, Santa Ana and San Diego were assigned to the Ninth Regiment, which was organized in January, 1891. These two regiments now form the First Brigade, which comprises two regiments of six companies each, with a strength, in June last, of 828 men.

The signal corps consists of ten men from each regiment.

During the past year the Seventh Regiment moved into the new armory which it has leased, above the market-house on Broadway. It is one of the finest halls on the coast.

Land Speculation and Climate.

The foot of land speculation, where prices are inflated hopelessly beyond the productive power of the soil, are small in area. Compared to the whole State they are like the plectides upon the expansive sky, and considered separately, like them, one star is different from another star in glory. By this I mean that in Southern California the value of a location is not always fixed by the productive capacity of its soil, but by the clemency and constancy of its climate. Given a man in Springfield, O., who has made one million in making the million of dollars; add a place in Southern California where the climate is so kindly that his one lung is as good as two in Ohio, and he will to his living lung sacrifice a share of the million which his dead lung earned. All that part of California is the lung of the stricken East. Men go there, not to buy land, but to buy lungs. All that a man has to do is to give his life, and we have long since learned that the part of the State is to attract not only the transient travel of the world which seeks escape from austere winters, but an enormous permanent population of the people, who have everything in the world except prospect of length of days. The boom may burst, but the climate won't. Nature runs a bank that never breaks, and she is in business down there; hence the boom. It may crack, it may slip back, but it will gather force again. If you don't believe it, look at the jealousy of Florida, and listen to the gnashing of teeth along the Riviera.

THE WOMAN'S INDUSTRIAL EXCHANGE and Flower Festival—Literary Societies.

The Woman's Industrial Exchange has its headquarters in Los Angeles. The lady managers realize a large sum of money from the annual Flower Festival and other sources, which are expended in the maintenance of the Exchange. The Exchange is a large building, with a large hall, where working girls and women can have a respectable home at a moderate price. The object of the Exchange, as stated by the managers, is "to provide a place where everything that a woman can make well, and for which there is a market, may be deposited for sale; where orders for any and all such work may be given, and where the prepared luncheon can be had on order, flowers furnished on short notice; where ready pen-women can be engaged to write visiting cards and send out invitations, and readers can be obtained to entertain invalids; where the cheerless bachelor and the tired housewife can be relieved of the week's mending—where linen may be marked with indelible ink, or initials embroidered on handkerchiefs, ribbons, feathers, etc., can be cleaned, dyed, and where invalids can be supplied with nourishing food and drinks." The payment of \$1 annually constitutes a member with the privilege of securing a depot for her goods, and a slight commission is charged on all goods sold or ordered and the rest of the receipts go directly to the depositor.

A Young Man's Reading-room and Home has been established on East First street by charitable ladies. The reading-room is free, and lodging can be had at nominal rates, or in special cases, for nothing.

MISCELLANEOUS SOCIETIES.

Los Angeles abounds in literary, social, musical, artistic, and dramatic societies. There is a Historical Society, which is collecting interesting records relating to the city and county. Its papers and pamphlets are at present in the hands of the Normal School. It would be impossible to name all of the societies of Los Angeles. Among others may be mentioned the Los Angeles Wheelmen's League, Los Angeles Athletic Club and Luna Verein Germania—both of which institutions are well-equipped and housed. Los Angeles Lawn Tennis Club, Los Angeles Yacht Club, California Club, Chautauque Literary Circle and, last but not least, the gruesome institution the Cremation Society of Los Angeles.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

Good Work Accomplished—Other Trade Organizations.

During the past year the Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce, which was organized in 1887, has done much to make known the advantages of the county and to invite immigration. Within that period the chamber has moved into spacious and convenient quarters in the old Armory Hall on Main street, near First, a central location. A permanent exhibit of Southern California products has been inaugurated there, the visitors to which, since March last, have numbered 122,900. Or late the majority of visitors have been strangers to the city and county.

During the past four months the Chamber has distributed 45,000 copies of the pamphlet, "The Resources of Los Angeles County," 20,000 copies of "Fish on Range Trout," 30,000 bulletins and 40,000 miscellaneous publications. An average of thirty letters a day have been sent out of the secretary's office, frequently more than half being to people making inquiries about Los Angeles. These letters have gone to all parts of the United States, to Canada, England, Holland and Australia.

The Chamber has been keeping up four permanent exhibits. Through its efforts the Chicago exhibit movement was started. The Chamber is the only institution in the State which has kept up a continual supply of fresh exhibits to the traveling exhibition, "California on Wheels." Every Friday shipments have been made, generally averaging from ten to twenty cases of products. The State Board of Trade exhibit in San Francisco has also been kept up, and a new exhibit, to replace the one recently burned, is being prepared. The permanent exhibit of this city seeks to show to the world the products of the State of California. The State Board of Trade exhibit in San Francisco has also been kept up, and a new exhibit, to replace the one recently burned, is being prepared. The permanent exhibit of this city seeks to show to the world the products of the State of California.

The chamber has been collecting statistics of the profits made in Los Angeles county in growing fruit and other products, and expects soon to be able to answer every question asked about the county.

A reading-room has been established where every paper published in the county is on file, together with about ninety papers from various cities and towns in the State, Nevada and Arizona.

Through the efforts of the Chamber, the Citrus Fair for the Sixth Congress District has been secured for Los Angeles. No effort will be spared to make this the best citrus fair ever held in the State.

The membership of the Chamber is at present 400. It should be 1000, and the Chamber ought to have a building of its own. Salt Lake, a smaller city than Los Angeles, has a five-story Chamber of Commerce building.

OTHER TRADE ORGANIZATIONS.

The Crown Hills Board of Trade was organized in 1888. It devotes its attention chiefly to the western section of the city, interesting itself in street opening and improvements, the planting of shade trees, sewers, establishment of manufacturing enterprises and similar matters of local importance. The west end of the city is a populous section of the city. The Crown Hills Board of Trade has frequently exerted considerable influence on actions of the city government affecting that section. Meetings are held regularly every Tuesday evening, in the Ellis College Hall.

The East Side Chamber of Commerce, which was also organized in 1888, has an influential membership, taking special cognizance of public matters affecting East Los Angeles.

Boyle Heights and the southern suburbs of the city also have organizations, known, respectively, as the Boyle Heights Board of Trade and the South Side Board of Trade.

THE FOREMOST CITY.

The Queenly Metropolis of Southern California.

Wonderful Changes That Four Years Have Brought About.

Government and Financial Affairs of the Municipality.

Extensive Street Paving—The Interior Sewer System—New Buildings—Parks—Theaters—Electric Lights, Etc.

LOS ANGELES CITY, the county seat of the county of the same name, is situated in a valley, bounded on the west, north and north by foothills, is fifteen miles from the ocean and about 300 feet above sea level. The Los Angeles river, a tributary of the San Gabriel, is a striking feature in summer and occasionally a raging torrent for a few days at a time in winter—bisects the city from north to south into two almost equal halves. The Plaza was the old center of the city and is still the geographical center, but nearly all the business is transacted in the southwest quarter, in which also are most of the finer residences.

The city extends three miles in each direction from the Plaza, covering thirty-six square miles, a considerable portion of which is still in vineyard, orchard or unimproved hills. Yet, a large population has pushed outside the city limits on the southwest, and some on the west, south and northeast.

The principal thoroughfares are Spring and Main, running north and south, and First street, east and west. Every variety of location for a residence can be found in Los Angeles—hill, valley and plain. The views from some of the hills within the city limits are magnificent, extending from the San Bernardino Mountains to the ocean.

On the east side of the Los Angeles River, to the north, is the beautiful section known as East Los Angeles, situated in a lovely valley, with a range of hills on the north side. This is one of the most beautiful residential sections of Los Angeles, containing many charming homes, embowered in a wealth of foliage. It has several fine business blocks. The streets are lined with shade trees, making this quarter of the city look like a forest from the adjacent hills. The cable road affords rapid transit.

South of East Los Angeles is Boyle Heights, a healthy, elevated plateau, with gravel soil and fine views. It also, is connected with the business center by railroad, has a number of stores and handsome residences, and is rapidly settling up. The changes which have been wrought in Los Angeles during the past ten years are truly wonderful, and can only be appreciated by those who were here at that time. Then there was a population of 11,313; now there are over 50,000. Then the Baker Block was the only noteworthy building in town; now we have public buildings which have cost \$1,000,000; a dozen business blocks costing over \$100,000 apiece; scores that cost from \$10,000 up, and hundreds of beautiful residences that would excite attention in any city of the Union. Then the streets were mud, now there are ninety-five miles of graded, gravelled and paved streets, with cement sidewalks. Besides this we have now a city brilliantly lighted by electricity, work under way on a \$500,000 sewer system, two handsome theaters, ninety miles of street railroads, two transcontinental lines and every modern convenience and luxury that can be found in the average city of a quarter of a million inhabitants.

CITY GOVERNMENT.

Municipal Officers and the Salaries.

The government of the city of Los Angeles is vested in the following officials:

A Mayor, salary \$3600, with a clerk, salary \$1,000.

Nine councilmen (one for each ward in the city), salary \$1200 per annum each.

There are standing committees of the council on public works, finance, sewers, fire and water, jails, lands, supplies, water supply, bridges, gas and light and public buildings.

City Clerk, salary \$2400 per annum, with three deputies at \$1200.

Auditor, salary \$3000, with a deputy at \$1000.

Assessor, salary \$2400.

Attorney, salary \$3000, with a deputy at \$1800 and one at \$1200.

Treasurer, salary \$2400, with a deputy at \$1000.

Tax and License Collector, salary \$3000, with a deputy at \$1000.

Two License Inspectors (appointed by City Council), salary \$80 per month each.

Engineer (appointed by City Council), salary \$3000, with a deputy at \$1500.

Water Overseer (appointed by City Council), salary \$1800, with five deputies at \$900.

Street Superintendent (appointed by City Council), salary \$3000, with three deputies at \$1200 and a clerk at \$900.

Inspector of Street Sprinkling, salary \$100 per month.

Superintendent of Sewers, salary \$100 per month.

Superintendent of Buildings, salary \$3000.

Superintendent of Parks, salary \$80 per month, with two assistants at \$60 per month.

The Board of Park Commissioners has five members, of whom one is the Mayor.

The Board of Health has five members, of whom one is the Mayor.

The Board of Education consists of nine members, one from each ward.

The Board of Police Commissioners has four members, including the Mayor.

A movement is on foot to effect a material reduction in the salaries paid city officials.

CITY FINANCES.

Assessments for Ten Years and Disbursements for Two.

Following are the total assessments of city property, after equalization, during the past ten years:

1881-82	7,529,518
1882-83	7,574,936
1883-84	9,294,074
1884-85	12,131,855
1885-86	14,721,803
1886-87	16,272,535
1887-88	18,458,535
1888-89	27,815,388
1889-90	29,479,172
1890-91	46,959,101
1890-91	49,930,670

TAX LEVY PAST TEN YEARS.

Year	Amount	Rate
1881-82	\$4,370	\$1.30
1882-83	7,749	1.40
1883-84	70,636	1.70
1884-85	122,388	1.90
1885-86	231,249	1.70
1886-87	198,243	1.90
1887-88	383,209	1.61
1888-89	361,450	1.30
1889-90	592,929	1.20
1890-91	591,848	1.10

DISBURSEMENTS 1889 AND 1890.

Year	Amount	Rate
1889	\$211,180.02	\$217,877.63
1890	198,556.30	193,956.56
Fire fund	6,184.44	55,197.19
School fund	175,339.38	217,346.97
Park fund	23,094.03	37,413.34
Library fund	8,131.33	20,516.56
Sprinkling fund	40,631.56	32,636.39
Gas fund	41,534.58	57,762.83
City Hall fund	103,564.39	2,812.00
Dog fund	1,548.05	1,154.73
Water fund	12,914.19	19,108.92
Deposits fund	6,728.25	17,294.80
Redemption fund	9,632.25	9,237.01
Tax fund	3,181.05	2,612.94
General fund	6,571.53	1,333.63
Internal sewer system fund	28,080.00	147,702.37
Interest and sink fund		158,856.54
Miscellaneous fund	14,949.03	29,937.37
Total	591,848	29,556.81

*Year ending November 30, 1889.

It is impossible to obtain the complete figures, quite up to the end of the year, so that the above are only closely approximate for this year.

They show expenditures aggregating \$1,230,201, an increase of about \$100,000 over 1889. Nearly \$300,000 was spent in 1889 on the new city hall, which expenditure is absent last year. On the other hand, there were large improvements in 1889 of \$147,702 for public schools, and \$158,856 for the internal sewer system, which are not found in the 1889 budget.

The Auditor's report shows the amount of outstanding bonds of the city to be \$1,031,000, bearing interest at from 5 to 7 per cent, the amount of annual interest being \$58,240.

The old Courthouse was sold by the city last week for \$100,500.

TAXES AND LICENSES.

Where the Money Comes from to Pay the Bills.

Following is the report of the Tax Collector's collections for the year ending November 30, 1890:

Month	Amount
December, 1889	16,337.50
January, 1890	16,157.50
February	14,902.00
March	14,625.00
April	14,931.50
May	14,855.50
June	15,215.00
July	14,299.00
August	14,774.50
September	14,992.50
October	15,354.00
November	14,749.00
Total	\$182,776.50

DEEDS.

Month	Amount
December, 1889	\$18.00
January, 1890	38.00
February	30.00
March	30.00
April	60.00
May	60.00
June	60.00
July	60.00
August	60.00
September	60.00
October	60.00
November	60.00
Total	\$177.00

DOG TAGS.

Month	Amount
May, 1890	\$283.00
June	304.00
July	156.00
August	102.00
September	95.00
October	69.00
November	15.00
Total	\$1084.00

TAX.

Month	Amount
Delinquent tax list, 1889-90 (reported)	\$34,772.57
Supplemental report, Dec. 5, 1890	18.02
Total	\$34,790.59

ASSESSMENT ROLL.

Month	Amount
1890-91 up to Nov. 30, 1890	\$337,326.00
1890-91	\$337,326.00

ADVERTISING.

Month	Amount
Delinquent tax list, 1889-90	\$1,686.00
1889-90	\$1,686.00

CERTIFICATES OF TAX SALES.

Month	Amount
During fiscal year, 1889-90	\$462.50
1889-90	\$462.50

Total collections for year, \$178,281.57.

CITY ATTORNEY.

The City Attorney reports 81 civil cases brought by the city during the year and 1240 cases prosecuted in the police courts as follows: Drunks 600, vagrants 123, miscellaneous offenders, 824. The total amount of fines imposed and collected was \$5572 and total number of days' imprisonment imposed 5247.

In addition to this work, the City Attorney has prepared several hundred ordinances, drawn all contracts necessary and prepared numerous written opinions for the City Council and the city officials.

POLICE AND FIRE DEPARTMENTS.

Active Officials Who Guard the City.

Los Angeles is a very quiet city, remarkably free from crime, and our police force is very efficient. We have a good Board of Police Commissioners and a conscientious chief. Owing to these facts, law and order are as well preserved as in any city of like size in the United States.

The police force consists of 1 chief, 1 captain, 4 detectives, 3 police clerks, 1 secretary, 1 court officer, 2 jailers, 2 patrol-wagon drivers, 6 mounted men, and 55 patrolmen.

During the past eleven months, 4052 arrests have been made, of which few were serious crimes. 3679 of the arrests being on the following grounds: Battery, drunk, disturbing the peace, gambling, violation of license and hitchhiking orders, petit larceny, selling lottery tickets, witnesses detained, suspicious person, indecent exposure, vagrancy, lost children, loose horses, for lodging (\$25.) and medical treatment (\$30.)

For the more serious crimes, there were arrests as follows: Assault with deadly weapon, 27; assault to kill, 3; burglary, 24; embezzlement, 7; grand larceny, 14; murder, 5; rape, 1; robbery, 17; seduction, 2. This is certainly a very favorable exhibit for a cosmopolitan city of over 50,000 population, which is constantly receiving large accessions of strangers, and owing to its mild climate attracts vagrants as well as decent people in large numbers during the winter months.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Los Angeles has an efficient paid Fire Department. The officials and employees are: Chief, salary \$175 per month; assistant chief, \$90; electrician, \$75; engineers, \$90; 7 drivers of hose-carts, \$70; 1 pipe man, \$60; 1 driver of hose-wagon, \$100; 1 driver of hook and ladder, \$70; 1 tillerman, \$60; 39 call men, \$20; 9 foremen, \$25; making a total of 76 on the force, of whom 25 are permanent men and 48 call men.

There are seven well-equipped engine-houses within the city, also one hook and ladder house and one hose house.

The Interstate Fire-alarm system is used, with 42-bells and 30 miles of wire. The batteries, with 146 calls, are in the basement of the City Hall.

The chief advises the changing of 35

STRAIGHT BOXES FOR NON-INTERFERING BOXES.

Four years ago the leading streets of Los Angeles were a mass of straight boxes, also the appointment of a line

During the past ten years ending November, 1890, there were 155 fires in the city, the total loss amounting to \$70,000.

STREETS AND SIDEWALKS.

Remarkable Improvements During the Past Four Years.

Four years ago the leading streets of Los Angeles were a mass of straight boxes, also the appointment of a line

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"The Winter of Our Content," by
Charles Dudley Warner.

"The Winter of Our Content," by
Charles Dudley Warner.

A Graphic Paper from Harpers' Magazine for December.

**Intelligent Estimate of Southern
California's Climate—The Con-
ditions That Make Life
Here Desirable.**

California is the land of the pine and the palm. The tree of the Sierras, native, vigorous, gigantic, and the tree of the desert, exotic, supple, poetic, both flourish within the nine degrees of latitude. These two, the widely-separated lovers of Heine's song, symbolize the capacities of the State, and although the sugar-pine is indigenous, and the date-palm, which will never be more than an ornament in this hospitable soil, was planted by the Franciscan fathers, who established a chain of missions from San Diego to Monterey over a century ago, they should both be the distinction of one commonwealth, which in its seven hundred miles of indented sea coast can boast the climates of all countries and the products of all zones.

If this State of mountains and valleys were divided by an east and west line, following the general course of the Sierra Madre range, and cutting off the eight lower countries, I suppose there would be conceits enough in either section to maintain that it only is the paradise of the earth, but both are necessary to make the unique and contradictory California which fascinates and bewilders the traveler. He is told that the inhabitants of San Francisco go away from the draught of the Golden Gate in summer to get warm, and yet the earliest luscious cherries and apricots which he finds in the far south market of San Diego come from the northern Sierra Clara Valley. The truth would seem to be that in an hour's ride in any part of the State one can change his climate totally at any time of the year, and this not merely by changing his elevation, but by getting in or out of the range of the sea or desert currents of air which follow the valleys.

To recommend to anyone a winter climate is far from the writer's thought. No two persons agree on what is desirable for a winter residence, and the reasons for the difference person varies with his state of health. I can only attempt to give some idea of what is called the winter months in Southern California, to which my observations mainly apply. The individual who sometimes considers the mistaken notion that climate ever does anything more than give nature a better chance, may speedily or more tardily need the services of a doctor, and the invalid whose powers are responsive to kindly influences may live so long, being unable to get away, that life will be a burden to him. The person of ordinary constitution will find little that is hostile to the orderly organic processes. In order to appreciate the winter climate of Southern California one should stay there year through, and select the days that suit one's degree of sensibility for months. From the fact that the greatest humidity is in the summer and the least in the winter months, he may wear an overcoat in July in a temperature ranging to the thermometer, which in January would be an overcoat unnecessary. It is dampness that causes both cold and heat to be most felt. The lowest temperatures, in Southern California generally, are caused by local factors, such as the air; in the long nights of December and January there is a more rapid and longer continued radiation of heat. It must be a dry and clear night that will send the temperature down to thirty or degrees below zero, and on the sun upon this air is instantaneous, and the cold morning is followed at once by a warm forenoon; the difference between the average heat of July and the average heat of January, measured by the thermometer in the valleys, foot-hills and on the coast. Five points give this result of average for January and July respectively: Santa Barbara, 52°, 69°; San Bernardino, 51°, 68°; San Diego, 58°, 66°; Los Angeles, 52°, 67°; San Diego, 58°, 66°. The day in winter months is warmer in the interior and the nights are cooler than on the coast, as shown by the following figures for January: San Bernardino, 43° to 68°; San Diego, 47.5°; S. p. m., Los Angeles, 55.2°; San Diego, 60.9°. In the summer the difference is greater. In June I saw the thermometer reach 103° in Los Angeles, and it was 79° in San Diego. But I have seen it unendurable in New York with a temperature of 85°, while this dry heat of 103° was not oppressive. The extraordinary equality of the coast climate (as far as the marine climate in my experience) will be evident from the average mean for each month, from records of sixteen years, ending in 1877, taken at San Diego, giving each month in order: January, 58.3°; February, 58.3°; March, 57.5°; April, 56.9°; May, 58.2°; June, 61.9°; July, 64.7°; August, 62.9°; September, 60.0°. In the year 1887 the mean temperature at 3 p. m. at San Diego was as follows, beginning with January: 57.7°, 58.3°, 59.3°, 58.8°, 59.6°, 61.9°, 62.9°, 60.9°, 60.9°. The difference of temperature in the daytime between summer and winter is very small, the great difference being from midnight to just before sunrise, and this latter difference is due to the climate of the interior. There are, of course, frost and ice in the mountains, but the frost that comes occasionally in the low inland valleys is of very brief duration in the morning hour, and rarely continues here long enough to have a serious effect upon vegetation.

upon vegetation. In the matter of temperature, the rule for vegetation and for invalids will not be the same. A spot in which delicate flowers in Southern California bloom the year round may be too cool for many invalids. It must not be forgotten that the temperature here is lower than that to which most Eastern people are accustomed. They are used to living all winter in overheated houses, and to protection from the elements rendered necessary by humidity in the tropics. The dry, low temperature of the California climate is a new experience for a person who has lived all his life in the East. The winter he thought he had never seen a people so insensitive to cold as the San Diegans, who seemed not to require warmth. And all this time the trees are growing like mad, and the flowers are in perpetual bloom, the annual crops are most luscious. I fancy that the soil is always warm. The temperature is truly moderate. The records for a number of years show that the minimum temperature is about 40° and the maximum from 80° to 70° on the coast.

from 65° to 80° in the interior, while that of rainy days is about 66° by the sea and inland. Mr. Van Dyke says, that the lowest mid-day temperature recorded at the United States signal station at San San Diego during the season of 1878 was 32° on only one day. In those eight years there were but twenty-one days when the mid-day temperature was not above 55°. In all that time there were but six days when the mercury fell below 36° at any time. The lowest temperature was when it fell to 32°, the lowest point ever reached there. On one of those two last-named days it went to 51° at noon, and on the other to 66°. This was a great "cold snap" (December, 1878).

It goes without saying that this sort of climate would suit any one in ordinary health, inviting and stimulating to constant out-of-door exercise, and that it would be equally favorable to that general breakdown of the system which is the cause of the nervous prostration. The effect upon diseases of the respiratory organs can only be determined by individual experience. The Government has lately been sending soldiers who have consumption from various states in California to this climate for their treatment. This experiment will furnish interesting data. Within a period covering a little over two years Dr. Huntington, the post surgeon has had fifteen cases sent to him. Three of these patients had tubercular consumption, but had been previously reduced by attacks of pneumonia. One of the tubercular patients died within a month after his arrival; the second lived eight months; the third was discharged cured, left the army, and contracted malaria elsewhere, of which he died. The remaining two were discharged practically cured of consumption, but two of them subsequently died. It is exceedingly common to meet persons of all ages and both sexes in Southern California who came invadied by disease of the lungs from the north, but have since recovered fair health here, but who dare not leave this climate. The testimony is convincing of the good effect of the climate upon all children, upon women generally, and of its rejuvenating effect upon men and women of advanced years. It is a climate of extraordinary healthfulness.

years. Dr. Remondino comments on the extraordinary endurance of animals and men in the California climate, and cites many cases of uncommon longevity in nature. He says that "from the early days in California I am struck with the endurance of hardships, exposure, and wounds by the natives and the adventurers, the *rancheros*, horsemen, and soldiers, and the Indians, their insensibility to fatigue, and their agility and strength. This is ascribed to the climate, and what is true of man is true of the animal. The natives have strength, endurance, speed and intelligence is the Arabian. It was long supposed that this was racial, and that but for the smallness of the size of the animal the Arabian would have improved the breed of the Eastern and Kentucky racers. But there was reluctance to cross the finely proportioned Eastern horse with his diminutive Arabian. The discovery of selection and breeding of thoroughbreds on this coast has led to the discovery that the desirable qualities that the California horse were not racial but climatic. The Eastern horse has been found to improve in size, compactness of muscle, in strength of limb, in wind, with a marked increase in power of endurance. The traveler here notices the finest horses and already has been told of the power and endurance of those who have considerable age. The records made on Eastern races—courses by horses from California to the large ones already have attracted attention. It is also remarked that the Eastern horse is usually improved greatly by a sojourn of a season or two on this coast, and the plan of bringing the Eastern horse here for the winter is already adopted.

Man, it is asserted by our authority, is as much benefited as the horse by a change to this climate. The new-comer may have certain unpleasant sensations at first, but he will soon overcome these attitudes and conditions, but he will soon be conscious of better being, of increased power in all the functions of life, more natural and recuperative action, and a more robust constitution and endurance. Dr. Remondino also testifies that it occasionally happens in this rejuvenation that families which have seemed to have reached their limit at least are increased after residence here.

Dr. W. A. Winder, of San Diego, is quoted as saying that in a visit to El Cajon Valley some thirty years ago he was taken to a house in which the family had lived for generations. There were half a dozen who had reached an extreme age. Some were unable to move, their bony frame being seen

ingly ached. They were old, wrinkled, and bead-eyed; their skin was like parchment, and their withered limbs; some had hair as white as snow, and had seen some seven score years; others, still able to crawl, but so aged as to be unable to stand, and withered hands and knees, their limbs being attenuated and withered. The organs of special sense had in many nearly lost all activity some generations back. The organs of locomotion, for more than a decade or generation; but the organs of life and the "great sympathetic" still kept up their automatic functions, not recognizing the difference between the old and the young; that the rest of the body had ceased to be of any use a generation or more in the past. And it is remarked that the great thoracic and abdominal organs and the great cerebral ganglia kept alive and active, as it were, against time, and the silent and unconscious functional activity of the great sympathetic and the ganglia, "the life of the animal," "the hold on to life that is phenomenal." There is no space to enter upon the nature of the testimony upon which the age of the Indians hereafter referred to is based.

Father Utsch has known a number of Indians employed at the building of the mission of San Diego (1769-71), a century before he took charge of this mission. These men had been engaged in carrying timber from the mountains or in making brick, and many of them were living within the last twenty years. There are persons still living at the Indian village of Capitan Grande whose ages are known at over one hundred and thirty years. Since the civilization the abstemious habits and Spartan virtues of these Indians have been impaired, and their care for the aged has relaxed.

Dr. Palmer has a photograph (which I have seen) of a squaw whom he estimates to be 123 years old. When he visited her, she had put six water-moccasins on a blanket, laid it up, and carried it on her back two miles. He is familiar with Indian customs and history, and a careful cross-examination convinced him that her information of old customs was not obtained by tradition. She was conversant with tribal habits she had seen practiced, such as the cremation of the dead, which the mission fathers had com-

At the mission of San Tomas, in Lower California, is still living an Indian (a photograph of whom Dr. Remondino shows), bent and wrinkled, whose age is computed at 140 years. Although blind and naked, he is still active, and daily goes down the beach and along the beds of the creeks in search of driftwood, making it his daily task to gather and carry to camp a sagot of wood.

Another instance I give is Dr. Remondino's words: "Philip Cross-twaite, who has lived here since 1835, told me an old man of his race, who amounted to a right old fellow, who was a grown man breaking horses for the mislaid fathers when Don Antonio Serrano was an infant. Don Antonio I know quite well, having attended him through a serious illness when he was a child. He is now at the advanced age of 93, he is as erect as a pine, and he rides his horse with his usual vigor and grace. He is thin and spare and very tall, and those who knew him fifty years or more ago, would not recognize him. He is a horseman in the neighborhood of San Diego. And yet, as fabulous as it may seem, the man who danced this Don Antonio on his knee when he was an infant, is not only still alive, but is still as vigorous as ever, and is the center about the country. Some years ago I attended an elderly gentleman, since dead, who knew this man as a full-grown man when he and Don Serrano were play-children together. From a conversation with him I learned that the man's age is perfectly authenticated to be beyond 8 years."

In the many instances given of extreme old age in this region the habits of these Indians have been those of strict temperance and abstemiousness, and the simplicity of their "waters" due to extreme simplicity of diet. In many cases of extreme age the diet has consisted simply of acorns, flour and water. It is asserted that the drink and the food temperance in the tropic and abstemiousness in diet.

The importance of this subject must excuse the space I have given to it. It is evident from the testimony that the climate and conditions are not worthy of the most patient scientific investigation. Their effect upon hereditary tendencies and upon persons coming here with hereditary diatheses is not understood. It is true that there was in some localities a visitation of smallpox imported from Mexico. At that time there were cases of pneumonia. Whether these were incident to carelessness in vaccination, or were caused by local unsanitary conditions, I do not know. It is not to be expected that unsanitary conditions will not produce disease here as elsewhere. It cannot be too strongly insisted that the climate is not to be taken for granted, must get used to, and that he cannot safely neglect the ordinary precautions. The difference between shade and sun is strikingly marked, and he must not be lulled into complacency by the prevailing sunshine or the general equability.

After all the averages and statistics and not considering now the chances of the speculator, the farmer, the fruit-grower, or the investor, the author's conclusion is particularly agreeable to winter residence? The question deserves a candid answer, for it is of the last importance to the people of the United States whether they go north—to know whether they have accessible by rail a region free from winter rigor and vicissitudes, and yet with few of the disadvantages of most winter resorts.

There are no sudden changes of season here. Spring comes gradually day by day, a perceptible hourly waking to life and color; and this glides into a summer of vivid and brilliant colors, only becomes tired and fades into the repose of a short autumn, when the serene and brown and red and yellow hills and the purple mountains are waiting for the process of nature; but wherever irrigation brings moisture to the fertile soil, the green and bloom are perpetual the year round, only the green is powdered with white autumn snow, and the flowers have their periods of exhaustion.

I should think it well worth while to watch the procession of nature here from late November or December to April. It is a land of delicate and brilliant colors, a land of blooming flowers, strange in form and rich in color. Before the annual rains the land lies in a sort of swoon in a golden haze; the slopes and plains are bare, the hills yellow with ripe wild oats or grass. Then the rains come, and in the wet, the air grows drier, the sun hot, the shade cool. Then one day light clouds stream up from the Southwest, and there is a gentle rain. When the sun comes again its rays are milder, the land is refreshed and brightened, and almost immediately a greenish tinge appears on plain and hill-side. At intervals the rain continues, daily the landscape is greener and greener, the wild flowers seem to sweep over the hills in waves of color. Upon this carpet of green by February nature begins to weave an embroidery of wild flowers, white, lavender, gold, pink, and scarlet, changing day by day, and spreading from patches into great fields, until dale and hill and table-land are overspread with a refinement and glory of color that is almost a despair of the carpet-weavers of Damascus.

This, with the scent of orange groves and tea-roses, with cool nights, snow in sight on the high mountains, an occasional day of rain, days of bright sun, and a wind as refreshing as a sea-breeze in driving, must suffice the sojourner for winter. He will be humiliated that he is more sensitive to cold than the heliotrope or the violet, but he must not grumble at this. He must realize that he must go to some other winter resort. If he wants a "norther" continuing for days, he must move on. If he is accustomed to various insect pests, he must move to some other climate. If he comes a day warmer than usual, it will not be damp or soggy. So far as nature is concerned, there is very little to grumble at, and one resource of the

But it is interesting. What there is today? It must be confessed that there is a sort of monotony in the scenery as there is in the climate. There are, to be sure, great variety in a way between the mountains and the valleys, but between Santa Barbara and Pasadena, and if the tourist will make a business of exploring the valleys and uplands and cañons little visited, he will not complain of monotony; at the same time the photographic artist will find the same elements repeated in little varying combinations. There is undeniable repetition in the succession of flower-gardens, fruit orchards, alleys of palm-trees, vineyards, and the cultivation about the villas is repeated in all directions. The Americans have not the art of making houses as a picturesque element. The tourist is enthusiastic about the exquisite drives through these groves of fruit, with the ash or snow-covered hills for background and contrast, and he exclaims, "How beautiful!" and is disappointed by their semitropical and

ing, but if by chance he comes upon an old adobe or a Mexican ranch house in the country, he has emotions of a different sort. There is little left of the old Spanish occupation, but the remains of it make the romance of the country, and appeal to our sense of fitness and beauty. It is to be hoped that such historical associations will be reserved, for they give to the traveler that which our country generally lacks, and which is largely the attraction of Italy and Spain. Instead of adapting and modifying the houses and homes that the climate suggests,

new American comers have brought here from the East the smartness and prettiness of our modern nondescript architecture. The low house, with recessed and arched windows, and the veranda, which, however small, would fill the whole interior with sunshine and the scent of flowers, is the sort of dwelling that would suit the climate and the habit of life here. But the present owners have taken no hints from the natives. In place of the veranda they have none at all; they can, in spite of the magney and the cactus and the palm and the umbrella-tree and the live-oak and the riotous flowers and the thousand novel forms of vegetation, to give everything a prosaic look. But why should the tourist find fault with the house? It is not so bad, and it would not like the picturesque of the Spanish or the Latin races.

So far as climate and natural beauty go to make one contented in a winter resort, Southern California has unsurpassed attractions, and both seem to me to fit very well the American temperament; but the associations of art and history are wanting, and the tourist knows how largely his enjoyment of a vacation in Southern Italy or Sicily or Northern Africa depends upon these—upon these and upon the aspects of human nature foreign to his experi-

As I leave the country become more agreeable to the traveler, in the first place, through the improvement in the roads, and in the second, by better weather. There are miles of excellent drives, well sprinkled, through delightful pavements, in a park-like country, where the luxuriant vegetation and captivated by the remarkable beauty of the hills, the wildness and picturesqueness of the scenery, the abundance of the fruit of the orchards and gardens. And no country is more agreeable for riding and driving, for even at mid-day, it is everywhere a refreshing breeze. These rides or drives or walks with little sense of fatigue. The horses are uncomplaining under the saddle. I am sure they are remarkable in speed, endurance and ease of motion. If the visiting horse would make it distinguished.

There is very good fishing in the clear streams in the foothills, and the mountains for hunting game still worthy of the most earnest angler and bird-shooting everywhere. There are mountains to climb, cañons to explore, lovely valleys in the recesses of the Sierras, and the mountains are disposed to activity and not afraid of roughing it could occupy himself most agreeably and healthfully in the most agreeable and healthful of the Grizzly counties; he may even start a Grizzly in the Sierra Madre range in Los Angeles county. Hunting and fishing are the chief pleasures of the winter months, which are green from the winter rains and gay with a thousand delicate grasses and flowering plants. The mountains are not so much so robust and adventurous. Those who saunter in the trim gardens, or fly from one hotel-palace to the other, do not care for the best of Southern California in the winter.

But the distinction of this coast, and that which will forever make it attractive at the season when the North Atlantic is forbidding, is that the ocean-side is as equable, as delightful, in winter as in summer. Its sea-side places are truly all the year-round resorts. In subsequent papers I shall speak in detail of different places as to climate, and development and peculiarities. I will give a general idea of Southern California as a wintering place. Even as far north as Monterey, in the central part of the State, the famous Hotel del Mar, with its magnificent lawns, its pines and live-oaks, and exquisite flower-gardens underneath the trees, is remarkable for its steadiness of temperature. I could see little difference between the temperature of June and February. The difference here was only a few degrees at night. The maximum year through ranges from about 65° to about 85°, and the minimum from about 50° to about 58°. In February the thermometer seldom drops below 40°, and the thermometer goes above 90°, and nights when it falls below 30°.

To those who prefer the immediate ocean air to that air as modified by such valleys as the San Gabriel and the Santa Ana, the coast offers a variety of choice in different combinations of sea and land breezes. At the mouth of the Southern sunny exposure from Santa Barbara to San Diego. In Santa Barbara county the Santa Inez range of mountains runs westward to meet the Pacific at Point Concepcion. South of this northward the number of little spurs depending to the sea and one of these, with a harbor and sloping upland and cañon of its own, lies Santa Barbara, looking southward toward the sunny islands of Santa Rosa and Santa Cruz. At the entrance of which is the best-preserved of the old Franciscan missions. There is a superb drive eastward along the long and curving sea-beach of four miles to the cañon of Monticito, which is a series of terraces and gardens and terraces, of lovely places and gardens, of plantations of oranges and figs, rising up to the base of the gray mountains. The long line of the Santa Inez suggests the promontory of Sorrento, the Bay of Naples, and the long line of the coast, which incloses the harbor on the west, by the help of cypresses which look like stone-pines, recalls many an Italian coast scene, and in situation the Bay of Naples. The whole aspect of foreign landscape, of the long line of the coast, of the harbor, of the hills, of the fruits and vines and flowers, with a golden atmosphere poured over all, irresistibly take the mind to scenes of Italian romance. There is still a little Spanish flavor left in the town, in a few old houses, in a few old streets, but it is not in the life without hurry or apprehension. There is a delightful commingling here of sea and mountain air, and in a hundred little nooks in the hills one in the most delicate health may be sheltered from the sea breeze, and no one ever leaves Santa Barbara without a desire to return to it.

Further down the coast, only eighteen miles from Los Angeles, and a sort of Coney Island resort of that thriving city, is Santa Monica. Its hotel stands on a high bluff in a lovely bend of the coast. It is popular in summer as well as winter, as the number of cottages attest, and it was chosen by the directors of the National Soldiers' Home as the site of the Home on the Pacific Coast. There the veter-

as, in a commodious building, dream
way their lives most contentedly, and
on fancy that they hear the distant
under of guns in the pounding of the
arr.

At about the same distance from Los Angeles, southward, above Point du Fuente, is Redondo Beach, a new resort, which, from its natural beauty and its proximity to the ocean, may be a delightful place to sojourn at any time of the year. The mountains, embracing arms of the bay are exquisite in contour and color, and the climate is so perfectly agreeable—indeed, uncommonly attractive—and the extensive planting of trees, palms and aurubs, and the cultivation of flowers, will in a few years make it a place of the presence of green and floral loveliness; in this region two years, (such is the rapid growth,) suffice to transform a desert into a ward or garden. On the beach and pier, are the buildings of the Santa Monica, which holds a local summer season, the Santa Monica people, the country being so near to the ocean, and so highly and agreeable sites for their temples of education and amusement, a good judgment as the old monks had in planting their monasteries and

insular climate, he desires a thoroughly insular island, he may cross to the picturesque island of Santa Catalina. All along the coast flowers bloom in the winter months, and the many tropical plants flourish and thrive, and there are many striking headlands and pretty bays and gentle seaward slopes, which are already occupied by villages, and where the farmer might well practice his vocation. The hills frequently come down to the shore, forming those valleys in which the Californians of the pre-moral period lived. In the bay of San Juan Capistrano the missions had one of their most flourishing centers, the ruins of which are the most picturesque the tourist will find. In the bay of San Pedro is the active coast, and if the tourist does not prefer an inland situation, like the town of Raymond (which scarcely has a bay), he will keep on down the coast to San Diego.

The transition from the well-plantanted
Hunts of Los Angeles and Orange is
thick together agreeable to the eyes.
The general aspect of the general
aspect of the coast about San Diego is
in comparison. This simply means
that the southern county is behind
among the hills there are live-oaks
and sycamores; and of course at
ational City and below, in El Cajon
and the valley of the Sweetwater,
are oranges, lemons, olives, and vines,
and generally, in the lower valleys,
the same shadeless. I have a personal
theory that much vegetation in the
with the rest of the north there for
the human being. The air is warmer else
agreeable to me as it is in a barren
few-Mexican or Arizona desert at
whether the San Diego climate would
be injured if the hills were covered
with forests and the valleys were all

the highest and most luxuriant vegetation. The theory that the winds of the desert and ocean winds will always keep it as it is, whatever man may do. I can only say that, as it is, I doubt if it has its equal anywhere for agreeableness and beauty. The testimony of those whose experience of the best Mediterranean climate is more extended and much longer-continued than mine, that it is the best, is almost unanimous. About this great harbor, whose water beach has an extent of twenty-five miles, whose inland circuit of mountains must be over fifty miles, there are no less than three hundred localities and exposure, minute subdivisions of climate, whose personal fitness can only be attested by experience. There is a great difference, for instance, between the heights of the Sierrita de la Elevación of the Florence Hotel, San Diego, and the University Heights on the mesa above the town, and that on the long Coronado Beach which projects into the bay. Coronado Beach, the latter, practically surrounded by water, has a true marine climate, but peculiar and dry marine climate, as people in its effect as that of Capri, and which is not so agreeable in the winter season. I wish to speak with perfect frankness about this situation, for I am sure that what so much pleases me will suit a great number of people who will be here hereafter.

Doubtless it will not suit hundreds of people as well as some other localities in Southern California, but I can find no other place where I had the feeling of being at home and comfortable so indefinitely. There is a geniality about it for which the thermometer does not account, a charm which it is difficult to explain. Much of the agreeableness is due to artificial causes, but the climate man has not made nor marred.

The Coronado Beach is about twelve miles long. A narrow sand promontory, running northward from the main land, rises to the Heights, then broadens into a table-land, which is called the plateau. The ocean beach is about a mile and a half each way; this is called South Beach, and is connected by another spit of sand with a like area. This is called North Beach, which forms, with Point Loma, the peninsula of San Diego. The North Beach, covered partly with chaparral and broad fields of barley, is alive with quail, and is a favorite coursing-ground for rabbits. The soil, which appears to be of volcanic origin, is economically fertile, being a mixture of loam, disintegrated granite and decomposed shells, and especially adapted to flowers, rare tropical trees and fruiting and flowering shrubs of all

The development is on the South Beach of the town of January, 1887, nothing but waste of sand and chaparral. I doubt if the world can show a like transformation in so short a time. I saw it in February of that year, when all the beauty, except that of ocean, sky and atmosphere, was still to be imagined. The palms and the magnolia had not yet reached the beach, but the first place abundance of water was brought over by a submarine conduit, and later from the extraordinary Coronado Springs (excellent soft water for drinking and bathing, and with a few exceptions, the best in the world). The streams the beach began to bloom like a tropical garden. Tons of thousands of trees have attained a remarkable growth in three years. The nursery is one of the most interesting botanical and flower gardens in the country. Palms and Magnolia, the acazias and magnolias line the avenues. There are parks and gardens of the rarest flowers and shrubs, whose brilliant color produces the same excitement in the mind as strains of martial music. A railway traverses the beach from the hotel to the city. There are hundreds of cottages with their gardens scattered over the surface; there is a race-track, a museum, an ostrich farm, a labyrinth, good roads for driving and a dozen other attractions for the idle or the inquisitive.

The hotel stands upon the south front of the beach and, near, the sea, above

which it is sufficiently elevated to give
 distant prospect. The sound of the
 sea and the breeze is perceptible at
 tide there is a splendid driving
 beach miles in extent, and though the
 breeze is abrupt, the opportunity for
 sailing is good, with a little care in
 regard to the undertow. But there is a
 fatal flaw in the harbor—this is
 the hotel. The stranger, when he
 comes upon this novel hotel and
 its marvelous scene of natural and
 created beauty, is apt to exhaust his
 resources. He hesitates to attempt to
 describe the hotel—this airy and
 picturesque and half-bizarre wooden
 creation of the architect. Taking it
 all its situation together, I know
 nothing else in the world with which
 compare it, and I have never seen
 anything which, in its airy and
 light, so improved on a two weeks'
 acquaintance, and that has left in the
 mind an impression so entirely
 indelible. It covers about four
 or a half acre of ground, and
 occupies an island of about
 one acre, the rich made soil of which is
 raised to the level of the main floor.
 A house surrounds this, in the
 English mode of building, with a
 series of galleries, so that most of the
 floor of rooms has a double outlook.
 Upon this lovely garden, the other
 on the ocean or the harbor. The effect
 of this interior court or patio is to give
 privacy and an air of friendliness to the
 place, brilliant as it is with flowers
 and climbing vines. The orange trees
 and date palms that are vigorously
 thriving in it attain their
 full growth, it will be magnificent. Big
 oaks and caranvansaries are usually
 handsome, extraordinary places; and if I
 could find a room too small for the
 dining-room (which has a floor
 area of 10,000 feet without post or
 pillar), or the beautiful breakfast-
 room, or the circular ballroom
 which has an area of 11,000 feet, with
 a fine roof of oak and iron (a
 balcony, or the music-room, billiard
 room for ladies, the reading-rooms and
 parlors, the pretty gallery overlooking
 the spacious office rotunda, and then
 that the whole is illuminated with
 electric lights and the temperature
 regulated to suit the temperature de-
 sired—I might convey a false
 impression as to the actual
 comfort and home-likeness of
 this charming place. On the sea side
 the galleries are so arranged that
 they are in by glass, which can be opened
 or shut to exclude the fresh
 air breeze. Whatever the tempera-
 ture outside, those great galleries are
 always agreeable for lounging or prom-
 enading. For me, I prefer the
 sea and is changing color and move-

But any description would fail to reveal the secret of the charm of existence here. Restlessness disappears, something, but there is no languor. The temperature is moderate to say the least, the thermometer is at 60° or 63° or 64° in the shade, and the air seems genial and has no sense of chilliness, or why it is not oppressive at 80° or 85°. I am sure that no one will not go to the place whose highest idea of winter enjoyment is oggling and an ice palace, nor those who revel in the steam and sulcor of a tropical island.

But you can take your choice. It is there, our Mediterranean region, a blue ocean, protected by barriers of granite from the northern influences, an infinite variety of plain, hills, and mountains, a pleasant air, our new Italy without malaria, and with every sort of fruit which we desire (except the tropical,) which will be found in perfection when our knowledge of the land is more exact; our country is not a winter home there or passes contented weeks in the months of Northern inclemency, you are enjoying social advantages against the long and objectionable climate which the India.

It has been said that this land of the sun and of the equable climate will have the effect that other lands of a northern aspect have upon temperate lands, and that the people who have been bred there, who are guided by the necessity of making hay while the sun shines, will not make hay at all in a land where the sun always shines. It is thought that unless people are spurred on by the necessities and agencies of the changing seasons they will lose energy and fall into a life floating along with gracious nature. Will not one sink into a comfortable and easy life who has a whole year in which to perform the labor of three months? Will the southern California be an exception to these lands of equable climate and extraordinary fertility and produce every effort to make the most of the "eternal spring"?

postponed until tomorrow. "The thing is, this expectation; that this may be a sign where the restless American will see something of his hurry and petty, venial ambition. Partially it may so. He will take, he is already taking, something of the tone of the citizen of the old world, of the European. But the race instinct of thrift and of "getting on" will not wear out in any generations. Besides, the notion of living at all in Southern California in comfort, and with the social life indispensable to our people, demands labor, not only the kind of willing, but still incessant—demands industry. A land that will not yield satisfactorily without irrigation, and whose best-paying produce requires intelligent as well as careful husbandry, will never be an idle land. With all its *bona fide* idleness, it is never an idle land for the laborer.

It may be expected, however, that more energy will be developed or encouraged than is needed* for the daily tasks, and these tasks being lighter than elsewhere, and capable of being postponed, that there will be less of the "stagnant" quality of life. Although the climate of Southern California is not enervating, in fact is stimulating to the new-comer, it is doubtless true that the monotony of good weather, of the sight of perpetual bloom and color in orchards and gardens, takes the place of the "stagnant" and produces a certain placidity, which might be taken for laziness by a northern observer. It may be that engagements will not be kept with desired exactitude, under the impression that the enjoyment of life does not depend on exact respect for engagements and watch, and it is not unpleasant to think that there is a corner of the Union where there will be a little more leisure, a little more of serene waiting on Providence, an abatement of the restless rush and haste of our usual life. We have been traveling westward for a long time, and now, breaking over the mountains, they flow over Pacific slopes and along the warm and inviting seas. Is it altogether an unpleasant thought that the conditions of life will have some of the easier there, that the life will be some-what more repose, the race having reached the sunset of the continent, comparable to the desirable placidity of life called the sunset of old age?

[The sheet containing this article, and also "Our Italy," by the same author, will be furnished for circulation abroad in quantities at the rate of \$1.50 per 100 copies, or \$15 per 1000 copies. Address the Times-Mirror company, Los Angeles.]

COMMERCE.

Remarkable Increase in Shipments of Produce.

A Wealth of Eloquent Facts and Pregnant Figures.

Exports from the County Twice as Great as in 1889.

Satisfactory Condition of Financial Affairs—Few Failures—Business Now on a Solid Basis—Commercial Center.

Los Angeles city stands preeminent as the commercial metropolis of Southern California. Even in the early days, long before San Francisco was thought of as a city, considerable trading was carried on here. In fact, that was what most of the inhabitants of the city lived by, as little was grown at that time. An extensive trade was done in hides, tallow and wool, and the placer miners of San Fernando brought down nuggets of gold to exchange for the necessities of life. After leaving Tucson, Los Angeles was the first place for rest and outfitting which greeted the eyes of the weary traveler on the long, dusty, and oftentimes dangerous, overland journey from Santa Fé, in New Mexico, which was then our "next door neighbor" on the east. Still later—in the 60's—big mule teams hauled wagon loads of supplies from the City of Angels to the mines of Lugo county.

At that time, however—from 1849 to 1856—San Francisco absorbed nearly all the commerce of the Pacific Coast. Gold was, for many years after 1849, the one great product of the State, and every other industry was viewed only in its possible relation to the mining interests. San Francisco, as the shipping point of the mining country, became, by her location and the rapid accumulation of capital, the commercial metropolis of the whole coast. There were no railroads then—only a few small sailing vessels. The traffic was an impossibility, and the ocean became the highway of trade. Everything in the shape of imports for California came by sea to San Francisco, and was thence distributed by sea along the coast, north and south. Everything to be exported was gathered in to her wharves by vessels plying in a coastwise trade, and thence re-shipped for the commerce of the world. Merchants from all over the coast went to San Francisco to buy their stocks of goods. Her commercial merchants fixed the prices of the products of the coast. When men spoke of the commerce of the Pacific Slope, they meant the commerce of San Francisco. No other portion of the United States has ever been so dominated by the preponderant element of one commercial center. Think of 1800 miles of coast, with a "back country" extending eastward to the Missouri River, and only one commercial outlet.

About fifteen years ago—in the Centennial year, when the Southern Pacific was completed to Los Angeles—a great change commenced. The merchants of San Francisco had had their own way so long that they had become provincial in their methods of business. Natural conditions also worked against them. For a number of years the Central Pacific was the only railroad to the Pacific Coast. When other transcontinental lines were built they did not follow the central route. Trade seeks the shortest lines between terminal points, the lowest grades, freedom from interruption by storms, and a productive territory through which to pass. It did not find these upon the central route. It found them in the Southern Pacific. The merchants of San Francisco found it cheaper to bring freight from the east to San Francisco by way of Los Angeles, than direct across the Sierra Nevada.

The commercial future of Los Angeles is assured. Nature has provided for that. It depends upon her citizens to say how quickly or how slowly she shall march toward her destined place among the great commercial cities of the country. Every advantage is in her favor of the south route, and traffic over this route naturally centers at Los Angeles. With the development of southern ports and the establishment of steamer lines, the Asiatic and inland trade will find these points, and so save the 500 miles of extra railroading and the heavy grades of the Tehachapi, on the line from San Francisco to Los Angeles.

Los Angeles is the central commercial point, not only for the Pacific, but also for Arizona and a part of New Mexico. The chief exports from Los Angeles are green and dried fruits, wool, wine, brandy, hides, beans, vegetables, and honey. Besides a railroad, steamers of the Pacific Steam Navigation Company leave from two to three times weekly for San Francisco and way ports on the north, and for San Diego on the south. A movement is on foot to establish a line of sailing vessels from San Pedro or Redondo to the Hawaiian Islands. The question of harbors is a very important one in the development of the commerce of Los Angeles. The city has two ports, San Pedro and Redondo, neither of which are at present what might be desired, but both—as is also Santa Monica—capable of being made among the best harbors in the United States by the judicious expenditure of money.

San Pedro, twenty-four miles from Los Angeles, has for years ranked as the leading port of California, outside of San Francisco. The Southern Pacific line from Los Angeles to San Pedro has paid, with one exception, the largest net profit of any line of railroad in the United States. Between 1870 and 1880, Government appropriations were made, and by 1882 work had advanced sufficiently to enable vessels of heavy draft to come inside the harbor, which was dredged and a breakwater built. Improvements are still being made, the plans of the engineers contemplating the improvement of the channel to an extent which will secure it for all future time with a depth of sixteen feet of water at mean low tide, and from nineteen and half to twenty-two and a half feet at high tide. An appropriation of several million dollars for this harbor is favorably considered by the California senators. Santa Monica has a fine natural bay and is capable of being made an excellent port. Steamers formerly

stopped regularly at its wharf. It was partially dismantled several years ago by the Southern Pacific Company, which wished to build up San Pedro. There has been some talk, recently, of rebuilding it.

At Redondo Beach, a few miles south of San Pedro, a wharf has been built, steamers call regularly and a large amount of lumber and other freight is received by sailing vessels. This business has been built up by the company which owns the wharf, and is capable of great extension.

About a year ago a Senatorial committee was in Los Angeles and was impressed with the importance of doing something for the harbor of the county. As a consequence, a Government engineer has been making a careful investigation during the past few months. When his report is made we may expect a liberal appropriation for Congress sufficient to place one of our harbors in a position to answer all the demands of commerce, home and foreign.

The competition in lines of transportation gives Los Angeles merchants a great advantage, which they are not slow to appreciate. Goods can be bought here and sold at lower rates than they can be laid down from San Francisco. Stocks carried here are selling goods, and fruit trade alone is sufficient to support a large population, and the vegetable shipments promise, before long, to be equally heavy. It is expected that the oranges raised in the county this season will fill 170,000 cases. The export of wines and brandy have increased wonderfully in spite of the disease known as the *mal nero*, which, during several years, destroyed a large number of vines. The fermented and distilled products of our grapes go to all parts of the world; chiefly to New York, Mexico, Central America and England.

Almost every line of business is represented here by wholesale houses. A recent count of the following wholesale firms in the city: Groceries, 6; dry goods, 6; hardware, 7; wines and liquors, 15; drugs, 4; butchers, 4; fruit, 6; boots and shoes, 3; clothing, 3; books and stationery, 8; men's furnishings, 10; grain, flour, feed and commission, 34; lumber, 22; wagons and carriages, 17; cigars, 7; furniture, 4; wooden and willow ware, 1; saddles and saddlery hardware, 1; leather and furs, 1; 1; notions, 1; crockery and queensware, 2; photographic supplies, 2; miscellaneous, 46.

The number of retail stores is very large, many of which occupy splendid buildings, every merchandise store with goods to import directly from the manufacturers. Following is an approximate list of the retailers: Groceries, 163; dry goods, 79; hardware, 38; liquors, 180; drugs, 42; butchers, 21; fruit, 32; hats, 18; books and shoes, 83; boots and stationery, 32; tailors and dressmakers, 48; paper-hangings, 15; gas fittings, etc., 38; cigars, 82; harness and saddles, 28; ice, 4; sewing machines, 3; watches and jewelry, 38; wood and iron, 38; hotels, 48; restaurants, 110; livery stables, 61; total, 1383.

The business of Los Angeles is in a very solid condition, financially. The exceptionally fine showing made by our banks will be found in another column. The recent disasters which have overtaken the monetary world of the East have found no echo in this section.

OUR FINANCIAL CONDITION. The superintendent of the Bradstreet Mercantile Agency in Los Angeles informs THE TIMES that the failures for 1890, in the city and county, are considerably less in amount than in 1889. The opening of the year found this section emerging from a period of depression, exports and imports showing a marked increase over the preceding years, the result of overhauling in most branches beyond the natural opportunities, and the disposition on the part of a number of former speculators to maintain their position by submerging in more legitimate enterprises. At no time, however, can it be said that there existed any real retrograde movement, for in all those directions that go to make up a substantial basis for the progress of any section there has been a steady gain. In taking account of the number of business houses, it is to be noted that those who have dropped out have been comparatively few, and that the ranks have been steadily accretions to the ranks of the better class. There are now more good houses in business than ever before, and quite a material percentage of them will show increased sales. From statistics recently compiled of the amount of strictly jobbing trade annually done in the city an aggregate of about \$8,000,000 was obtained. This includes only such lines as those who are buying and selling again at wholesale, and does not take into account the output of producers and shippers. During the past year a large number of small dealers have gone out of trade, especially in such lines of business as saloons, cigar stands, outside grocers, etc., but the total of dry goods, shoes and kindred lines shows an increase of some ten per cent.

The year have been reported during the year, in the city, 59 business failures, showing assets of \$100,600 and liabilities of \$200,862. Of these failures, 32 showed liabilities of \$1000 or less, and in only two cases did they exceed \$10,000. From the foregoing it will be noted that a large proportion of the business disasters have been affairs of but little importance, and the list hardly includes one representative of the nature of the failures that can be charged to those causes to which such results are usually attributed.

Within the past few months a number of prominent eastern houses have visited this section in this city for the purpose of purchasing our local products, thereby to a certain extent increasing our market and exhibiting confidence in our capabilities and prospects for the future.

Inquiry among dealers at this date shows, as a rule, an improvement in the volume of business during the past few months over the corresponding period of last year, while the general comment is that business is now being transacted under more favorable conditions; that our future is assured and a former element of uncertainty is now almost entirely eliminated.

The three years' limit of the internal revenue in spirits of bond, which recently expired, found many eastern dealers in no position to pay their taxes, and they were forced to ask for an extension of time. Here, in Los Angeles, no such demand has been necessary. Makers of grape brandy have, in some individual cases, paid thousands of dollars in a lump to take their product out of bond.

The real-estate transactions, which reached such an enormous aggregate three years ago, and most of which were made on a partly credit basis, have been generally settled in a more or less satisfactory manner to the contracting parties, without any of the disastrous collapse which was freely prophesied.

LOS ANGELES HAS A BOARD OF TRADE.

Los Angeles has a Board of Trade which looks after the private business affairs of its members, and an active Chamber of Commerce, to which reference is made in another column.

STATISTICS.

Striking Showing of Railroad and Steamship Freight Traffic.

The following statistics of freight business have been prepared for THE TIMES by the Southern Pacific and Santa Fé Railroad companies, the Pacific Coast Steamship Company, Mr. Butler, agent of Wells, Fargo's Express, and the Collector of the port of Wilmington:

SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA RAILWAY COMPANY.

Freight business for year ending June 30, 1890.

Commodities.	Weight, lbs.
Grain.	38,430,000
Flour.	9,450,000
Other mill products.	5,222,000
Lard.	16,720,000
Fruit and vegetables.	70,500,000
Live stock.	8,998,000
Dressed meats.	9,542,000
Other packagings products.	4,931,000
Poultry, game and fish.	86,000
Wool.	1,074,000
Hides and heavy trade alone.	484,800
Bituminous coal.	127,934,000
Ores.	310,000
Stone, sand and other like articles.	49,914,000
Merchandise.	111,170,000
Petroleum and other oils.	23,960,000
Sugar.	3,284,000
Iron and steel rails.	274,000
Other iron and steel.	8,522,000
Br and sheet metal.	3,861,000
Cement, brick and lime.	64,900,000
Agricultural implements.	1,100,000
Wagons, carriages, tools, etc.	1,476,000
Wines, liquors and beer.	10,478,000
Household goods and furniture.	39,600,000
Merchandise.	111,170,000
Miscellaneous.	14,846,000
Total.	699,230,000

SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA RAILROAD COMPANY.

Shipments of Fruit, Vegetables and Honey for year ending June 30, 1889 and 1890.

Commodities.	1889.	1890.
Oranges.	23,054,000	49,975,000
Lemons.	46,000	175,000
Other fruit.	22,014,000	21,450,000
Honey.	1,074,000	2,250,000
Total.	56,690,000	73,850,000

SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA RAILROAD COMPANY.

Shipments of Products by Counties for years 1889 and 1890 in pounds.

Los Angeles county.	1889.	1890.
Dried fruit.	180,000	10,036,300
Raisins.	6,000	250,000
Honey.	12,740,000	10,254,541
Wines and liquors.	3,990,000	3,245,450
Wool.	518,000	674,000
Total.	17,515,000	30,844,170

Orange County.

Raisins.....		25,000
Honey.....	100,000	163,630
Grape.....	2,740,000	7,418,181
Wines and liquors.....	3,840,000	3,850,541
Wool.....	588,000	916,630
Total.....	5,368,000	11,279,910
San Bernardino County—		
Dried fruit.....		8,390,910
Raisins.....	7,940,000	11,275,000
Honey.....	460,000	900,000
Grape.....	5,140,000	3,481,350

San Bernardino County.

Wool.....	15,846,000	26,518,910
Total.....	15,846,000	26,518,910
San Diego County—		
Dried fruit.....	1,480,000	490 911
Raisins.....	420,000	2,240,000
Honey.....	10,760,000	1,445,450
Grain.....	40,000	21 327 270
Wines and liquors.....	393,000	126 390
Wool.....	19,092,000	213,830
Total.....	19,092,000	25,518,810

San Diego County.

<p>parts of the products named are nearly twice as great from Los Angeles County as in 1889, and for the four counties are about in the same proportion, being \$4,312,600, against \$6,162,000 in 1889.</p> <p>SOUTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY.</p> <p>Through freight, per pound, to Los Angeles, 1890, (Oct. bet. November and December estimated.)</p>	<p>Pounds.</p> <p>Agricultural implements..... 620,550</p>
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Here is a noteworthy increase of exports of products from this section. The total exports of the products named are nearly twice as great from Los Angeles county in 1889, and for the four counties are about in the same proportion, being 94,312,500 against 48,193,000 in 1889.

SOUTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY.

Through freight, year ending, to Los Angeles, 1889, (Oct. 1st, November and December estimated).

Commodities.	1889.	1890.
Agricultural implements.	624,599	20,750
Alcohol.	20,750	1,500,000
Alfalfa and beet.	1,500,000	350,000
Alkali.	350,000	308,000
Bacon and hams.	308,000	64,600
Bees and baggage.	64,600	240,000
Beef and pork.	240,000	105,000
Books and printed.	105,000	207,600
Books and shoes.	207,600	553,370
Butter.	553,370	324,000
Candles.	324,000	17,640
Canned goods.	17,640	1,063,700
Carpets.	1,063,700	42,700
Cheese.	42,700	64,780
Cigars.	64,780	215,350
Coal.	215,350	124,600
Coffee, roasted.	124,600	335,450
Confectionery.	335,450	22,580
Coffee and sugar.	22,580	1,000,000
Cranberries.	1,000,000	50,000
Drugs.	50,000	543,400
Dry goods.	543,400	1,000,000
Furnishings goods.	1,000,000	27,400
Furniture.	27,400	36,750
Eggs.	36,750	39,800
Hardware.	39,800	513,500
Fish, dried and salted.	513,500	164,000
Fruit, dried.	164,000	146,450
Fruit, green.	146,450	500,000
Furniture.	500,000	535,000
Gl and saws.	535,000	105,850
Gl and windows.	105,850	1,000,000
Hats and caps.	1,000,000	100,000
Hides and skins.	100,000	105,610
Horse shoes.	105,610	390,810
Household goods and furniture.	390,810	2,313,730
Iron, bar, sheet, etc.	2,313,730	835,110
Lard.	835,110	808,150
Liquors.	808,150	1,127,000
Live stock.	1,127,000	1,300,000
Lumber.	1,300,000	1,300,000
Lumber plants and trees.	1,300,000	1,300,000
Machinery.	1,300,000	27,000
Marble.	27,000	52,670
Meat, corn and oat.	52,670	956,460
Meat in bulk.	956,460	513,500
Mineral water.	513,500	130,000
Mosses.	130,000	248,780
Musical instruments.	248,780	181,490
Salts.	181,490	5,000
Oil, kerosene.	5,000	5,789,500
Oil, linseed.	5,789,500	150,000
Oil, lubricating.	150,000	86,380
Paper.	86,380	1,155,080
Preserves and pickles.	1,155,080	20,080
Plumbers' goods.	20,080	1,063,000
Potatoes.	1,063,000	370,450
Poultry.	370,450	304,800
Printed matter.	304,800	59,793
Railroad material.	59,793	26,900
Refrigerators.	26,900	83,000
Rice.	83,000	537,580
Saddlery and harness.	537,580	100,370
Scales and beams.	100,370	513,500
Seeds, farm and garden.	513,500	100,300
Sewing machines.	100,300	150,180
Soap, candles and tallow.	150,180	152,380
Stamps.	152,380	79,000
Starch.	79,000	2,930,000
Staves and beams.	2,930,000	2,930,000
Steel.	2,930,000	2,930,000
Stone.	2,930,000	1,231,330
Stoves and ranges.	1,231,330	314,430
Syrup.	314,430	229,900
Tea.	229,900	106,830
Tea plate.	106,830	240,840
Tobacco.	240,840	147,150
Toys.	147,150	29,970
Twine and netting.	29,970	353,280
Vehicles.	353,280	229,900
Wagon material.	229,900	64,430
Windmills.	64,430	279,940
Wire fence.	279,940	108,490
Wooden ware.	108,490	3,642,710
Merchandise.	3,642,710	50,680,210
Total.	50,680,210	100,000,000

There are several items in this list which furnish food for thought. Look at the large amount of articles imported which ought to be made here. For instance, agricultural implements,

630,580 pounds; beer, 1,075,910 pounds; and so on down the list to such articles as alkalies, baking powders, boots and shoes, saddlery and harness—while we exported by this line 721,310 pounds of hides, and soap and candles—while we exported by the way of San Pedro 92,840 pounds of tallow. Neither ought we certainly to import such produce as bacon and hams, beef and pork, butter, canned goods, cheese, eggs, dried and green fruit, lard, molasses, poultry, preserves, pickles and syrup. A comparison of this showing the importance of this item is that showing the importation of 3,792,410 pounds of potatoes, while during the year 6,440,190 pounds were exported over the same line. This is probably explained by the fact that we can grow potatoes at a time when they cannot be raised in the East, during which time they are exported from here. We ought, however, to manage to supply our own market year round.

SOUTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY.

Through freight, east-bound, from Los Angeles, 1889 (October, November and December estimated).

As a means of comparison, and to show the wonderful increase in exports of produce from this section during the past year, the figures for 1889 are also given:

earned, during which time they are exported from here. We ought, however, to manage to supply our own market all the year round.

SOUTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY.
 Through Freight, east-bound, from Los Angeles, 1880 (October, November and December, for the year 1880).

This is certainly a remarkable growth. It means that the total exports of products from Los Angeles, during 1890, by this line—which is but a sample of the others—were considerably more than twice as large as they were in 1889.

The exports of beans were nearly double, brandy three times as great. The exports of fresh, dried and canned fruits aggregated more than twice as much as in 1889—29,962,493 pounds, as compared with 14,838,565 pounds in that year. More than four times as much honey was sent away, an increase of 1,000,000 pounds. The export of nuts was five times as large, also an increase of 1,000,000 pounds. Of potatoes and onions, which were not exported at all in 1889, we sent abroad last year the large quantity of 6,440,190 pounds—by this line only, be it remembered. The vegetable exports increased 60 per cent. The exports of wine were doubled. On the other hand, the export of hides fell off 60 per cent, and of wool 15 per cent, showing that the old régime is giving way to the new—that orchards and vineyards and vegetable gardens are replacing cattle ranges and sheep pastures.

PACIFIC COAST STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

Passenger and freight business, Los Angeles county, year ending December 1, 1890.

Freight landed at San Pedro, December 1, 1890 to December 1, 1891, 36,005,088 pounds.

Freight landed at Redondo, December 1, 1890 to December 1, 1891, 27,457,361 pounds.

Freight taken from San Pedro, December 1, 1890 to December 1, 189

Wanted—Male Help.

WANTED—40 FIRST-CLASS STONE-MAKERS for employment on and after Jan. 1, 1931, by applying to FRANCIS CUTLER, 1000 S. Main St., Los Angeles, Cal. 90012.

WANTED—GOOD DRY-GOODS MAN; prefer some one with applications made by mail; references if possible; local address: P. O. Box 12, Santa Ana, Cal. 92701.

WANTED—PARTNER IN PAYING OFF; good credit, management, energy, and good salary; and to person with cash and property references; Address: P. O. Box 12, Santa Ana, Cal. 92701.

WANTED—A PARTNER TO GO IN; to some kind of business who can furnish \$5000 or \$7000. Address: A. O. TIMES OFFICE.

WANTED—2 GOOD CANNVASSERS; for city and country; commission; apply to J. H. B. 210 S. Main St., Los Angeles.

WANTED—MAN, WAGON AND TEAM; experienced in cultivating trees and family; Address: 1210 S. Main St., Los Angeles.

WANTED—GOOD CANNVASSERS; great inducements; JAS. KENNEDY, basement Cal. Bldg., 1210 S. Main St.

Help Wanted—Female.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL TO DO general housework in a small family; must be a good cook and a willing worker; 1210 S. Main St., Los Angeles.

WANTED—A GIRL TO TAKE CARE of a small family; must be a good cook and a willing worker; 1210 S. Main St., Los Angeles.

WANTED—GIRL FOR GENERAL housework; good wages to competent girl; 1210 S. Main St., Los Angeles.

WANTED—HAIR DRESSER, AT WOODMILLERY, 210 S. Spring St.

WANTED—A GERMAN GIRL, in small family; 1210 S. Main St., Los Angeles.

Situations Wanted—Male.

WANTED—SITUATION BY A GERMAN; general housework; 1210 S. Main St., Los Angeles.

WANTED—SITUATION BY YOUNG man; 4 years experience as watchman and janitor; 1210 S. Main St., Los Angeles.

WANTED—POSITION IN A PRIVATE home; 1210 S. Main St., Los Angeles.

WANTED—SITUATION BY YOUNG man; 1210 S. Main St., Los Angeles.

WANTED—SITUATION AS FIRST-class cook; 1210 S. Main St., Los Angeles.

Situations Wanted—Female.

WANTED—NOTICE TO LADIES—BY special request; 1210 S. Main St., Los Angeles.

WANTED—SITUATION IN OFFICE or any kind of work; 1210 S. Main St., Los Angeles.

WANTED—POSITION BY A LADY; 1210 S. Main St., Los Angeles.

WANTED—BY A LADY, RAILROAD; 1210 S. Main St., Los Angeles.

WANTED—SEWING IN FAMILIES; 1210 S. Main St., Los Angeles.

Wanted—To Purchase.

WANTED—FURNITURE, HOUSEHOLD goods of every kind; 1210 S. Main St., Los Angeles.

WANTED—COMBINATION POOL; 1210 S. Main St., Los Angeles.

WANTED—GOOD FARM HORSES; 1210 S. Main St., Los Angeles.

WANTED—A LIGHT, SEATED; 1210 S. Main St., Los Angeles.

WANTED—TO BUY MORE BUILDING; 1210 S. Main St., Los Angeles.

WANTED—A GOOD SADDLE, PONY; 1210 S. Main St., Los Angeles.

Wanted—To Rent.

WANTED—A LADY WISHES ROOM and board in private family; 1210 S. Main St., Los Angeles.

WANTED—TO RENT, EITHER fruit or farming land; 1210 S. Main St., Los Angeles.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN; 1210 S. Main St., Los Angeles.

WANTED—TO RENT A STORE IN the business center of the city; 1210 S. Main St., Los Angeles.

WANTED—BY GENTLEMAN AND wife; 1210 S. Main St., Los Angeles.

Wanted—Miscellaneous.

WANTED—TO SELL A STORE; 1210 S. Main St., Los Angeles.

ORANGE; 1210 S. Main St., Los Angeles.

TREES; 1210 S. Main St., Los Angeles.

WANTED—TO SELL FOR \$200 CASH; 1210 S. Main St., Los Angeles.

WANTED—LOT OR HOUSE; 1210 S. Main St., Los Angeles.

WANTED—ROADS REED WOOD; 1210 S. Main St., Los Angeles.

WANTED—BUSINESS MEN AND women; 1210 S. Main St., Los Angeles.

WANTED—A WIFE AND A MAN; 1210 S. Main St., Los Angeles.

WANTED—WOMEN ADVANCED on; 1210 S. Main St., Los Angeles.

WANTED—TO BORROW \$1000 TO; 1210 S. Main St., Los Angeles.

WANTED—GOODS OF ALL KINDS; 1210 S. Main St., Los Angeles.

WANTED—SECURITY FOR \$500; 1210 S. Main St., Los Angeles.

WANTED—TO BUY SECOND-HAND; 1210 S. Main St., Los Angeles.

WANTED—PICTURES TO FRAME; 1210 S. Main St., Los Angeles.

WANTED—A BARBER TO BUY; 1210 S. Main St., Los Angeles.

Wanted—Male Help.

WANTED—ARCHITECT, "COUN-ty" office man; 1210 S. Main St., Los Angeles.

WANTED—FREE AND ALL; 1210 S. Main St., Los Angeles.

Wanted—Agents.

WANTED—THE PACIFIC ENDOW-ment; 1210 S. Main St., Los Angeles.

Wanted—City Property.

FOR SALE—COUNTRY PROPERTY; 1210 S. Main St., Los Angeles.

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For Sale.

FOR SALE—ONLY 800 DOWNS; 1210 S. Main St., Los Angeles.

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For Sale.

FOR SALE—A SINGLE BUGGY; 1210 S. Main St., Los Angeles.

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THE COURTS.

The Leila Latta Murder Trial Continued.

THE DEFENDANT ON THE STAND

A Case in Which Doctors Disagree
The Theory of the Defense—
What They Will Try
to Prove.

Dr. Leila Latta took the stand yesterday afternoon and testified in her own behalf in Department Six of the Supreme Court. A very good witness she made. It was the third day of her trial upon a charge of murder, it being alleged that she took the life of Mrs. E. E. Swanton by producing an abortion upon her. The people concluded their case at 11:30 a. m.

The defendant was examined by Senator R. B. Carpenter. As Dr. Latta is somewhat deaf, the Senator was compelled to stand inside of the railing while propounding his questions. She is of a nervous, excitable temperament, acts very strangely, and was of course laboring under a great strain. Her counsel was forced to ask a great many questions of her in order to hold her in check. Nevertheless she was on the stand about forty minutes, and went through the ordeal remarkably well.

Dr. Latta told a very reasonable story of her connection with the case of Mrs. Swanton. She contradicted Dr. Barber in some very material points about what he did to Mrs. Swanton after he had called in to assist Dr. Latta. The defendant was not cross-examined.

Up to the time that the people rested it was not known what defense the attorneys for Dr. Latta would make. But after the stand it became evident the defense would be that Dr. Latta was called in to attend Mrs. Swanton and when she introduced a catarrh into her system, which was afterward removed was used. It was a very clever thing to thus disguise the plea, they intended to make, on the part of the defendant.

The greater part of the afternoon was devoted to the examination of physicians. One female doctor, who had been examined by Dr. Latta, and who testified that she had examined Mrs. Swanton prior to the time that Dr. Latta had, and that the result of her investigation convinced her that there was a catarrh in Mrs. Swanton's system, and another doctor swore that only in extraordinary cases would he have treated a patient as Dr. Latta, and Dr. Barber did.

Interest in the case does not flag. All day long the courtroom was crowded with spectators. In the afternoon twelve ladies were present, occupying seats inside the railing.

THE TESTIMONY.
Dr. Barber was first called. He testified as to the treatment of Mrs. Swanton after she was called in. He denied that he had cured the womb. He gave a detail of what he had done after his arrival at the house.

The next witness, John C. Wray, the Deputy Sheriff, who arrested Miss Latta, detailed the facts connected with the arrest; how, when he arrived at her office and informed her that she had been arrested for murder she asked to see the warrant; how she had been shown it, and after reading it had called for a lawyer, and then she had been taken to the jail, where she had been kept for some time.

Miss Latta, the witness, then went into her back room and was arranging her hair when he observed her place two bills in her pocket. These bills were taken from her and had found one to contain morphine and the other another drug. Latta without objection had the defendant throw something which she took from the bureau out of the window. He had asked her what it was she had taken from the bureau, and she had replied that it was "nothing, nothing."

Mr. Wray testified that he got out of the window and found the catarrh. He had asked the witness, after he got back into the room, if it was what she had thrown away. She had replied yes. The witness then showed a catarrh which he identified as what he had found. He was not cross-examined.

Dr. D. G. McGowan testified as to the post mortem and its result. His testimony was substantially the same as that of the other medical experts who have given evidence in the case.

The last witness for the people was W. G. Taylor, city editor of THE TIMES, whose testimony substantiated that of Mr. Wray. The State rested at this point.

THE DEFENSE.
Mr. Gage, for the defendant, then made the following motion, which he directed the reporter to take down.

The defendant now moves the court to advise the jury to acquit her on the following grounds:

First.—Because the body of the charge is not proven. There is no evidence that the murder had been committed by anybody.

"BUSINESS."

Further Mention of Established City Houses

IN VARIOUS LEADING LINES

Banking, Commission and Manufacturing—Muslin, Oil and Dry Goods—"Sun Pure" Goods, Etc.

[On page 15 will be found detailed mention of many Los Angeles business houses. Following are additions.]

The Bankers' Alliance.
The Bankers' Alliance of California is a life and accident association on the mutual plan. That is, it is an association for mutual protection and relief of its own members; each contributing for that purpose his own proper share of cash when the necessity for it arises, and not before. If a member is disabled by any accident, he is paid a stipulated sum per week for a stipulated period. If one dies, his heirs will receive \$2,500 in gold for each certificate of membership that he held.

Thomas Leach was brought to this city yesterday in the charge of a United States Deputy Marshal. He is charged with selling liquor to Indians. His examination was set for January 17, and his bail was fixed at \$500, which he did not give.

The Federal Grand Jury made its final report yesterday, and was discharged by Judge Jones. Five indictments were returned. Three were respectively against Dr. D. Ford, F. B. Schütz and James C. Peacock, charged with illegal abortion.

The three parties appeared at once at the office of the Clerk of the Court, and furnished a new bond. They will be arraigned January 17. The three are compositors of THE TIMES and the prosecution was instituted at the instance of Col. H. G. Oils and Albert McFarland of THE TIMES executed the required bond, which was \$1,000 in each case.

A case was filed in the United States Circuit Court yesterday by John A. Farnsworth against C. A. Wyatt and H. G. Newhall, for \$29,745.83, the value of wool goods consigned by plaintiff to the defendants and by them sold. Newhall is the only resident defendant. The transaction occurred in New York City.

THE EAST SIDE.
Retailers Talking of Organization—News Notes and Personal.
The members of the Church of the Epiphany will give a social hop at Banquet Hall this evening.

W. F. Telford is spending a few days at Anaheim Landing, practicing the art of gunning on ducks and geese.

Mr. Terry of Florida returned yesterday from a trip to Florida, where he has been stopping for the past year. He thinks California is good enough for him.

W. M. Kelly, who has been suffering from hemorrhoids for the past six months, was yesterday looking very feeble.

There is strong talk among the retail dealers of organizing to protect their trade. The complaint is, and has been for a long time, that the wholesale merchants make no effort to protect the retail trade.

Mr. Coolbaugh of South Hays is entertaining friends from Illinois.

Alfred Howell of Kohrs street left yesterday for Lower California on a business trip.

BASEBALL.
The Opening Between "Frisco" and "Los Angeles" Today.
Today the opening game of baseball between the "Frisco" and Los Angeles clubs will be played on the Temple-street grounds. The boys were out today and re-laid the diamond so that the grounds have been considerably enlarged.

Jack Sheridan, the best umpire California has ever seen, will umpire the game, and will pitch for the "Frisco" club.

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a wide acquaintance both with buyers and dealers. They handle the best makes of instruments, carry a large variety, including music and musical instruments generally, and are especially able to sell at the lowest prices and on the easiest terms. The store is on the east side of Spring street, four doors from First—No. 108. No one contemplating the purchase of any article in this line should neglect to give them a call.

Boots & Co.
This pushing and well-known firm do a varied business. To put it in the briefest form, they are mercantile crockers and fire insurance agents.

Their business is with jobbers almost exclusively. They are agents for the Armour Packing Company, Kansas City; the Rockford Oatmeal Company, Rockford, Ill.; C. McCreary & Co., flour, Sacramento; the Geo. Fox Starch Company, Cincinnati; the Jefferson Brand, Arabian, St. Louis, Mo.; the R. V. Iron Works, steel pipe, nails, etc., Wheeling, W. Va.; Potter & Wrightington, canned goods, fish and cereals, Boston; S. R. Udell & Co., cheese and butter, Chicago; Wolf & Bessing, gardens and canned goods, New York; Aughenbaugh Canning Company, oysters, canned fruit and vegetables, Baltimore; James G. Wilson, patent rubber bands and steel shutters, New York; George Y. Hecker & Co., buckwheat, farina, oatmeal, etc., Chicago; and other great houses. They are also agents for the Old Franklin Fire Insurance Company of Philadelphia, which has a capital of \$500,000. They pay special attention to the buying of the products of Southern California—citrus, lemons, raisins, canned and dried fruit, honey, beans, etc. Their main office is at No. 201 North Angeles street, corner of Bequina. The amount of business they do is something enormous.

Commission Merchants and Seedsmen.
Rodriguez & Wells, commission merchants and seedmen and wholesale dealers in green and dried fruits and California products generally, have removed their store from Nos. 507 and 509 North Main street to No. 130 South Main street, where they have much more quarters and are more nearly in the center of business. The house, which was built in 1881, is one of the most reliable in the city. The gentlemen composing the firm are native Californians. Mr. Rodriguez having been born and raised in Santa Clara, Cal., and Mr. Wells in Los Angeles. Both are public-spirited, enterprising citizens, of ample means and unquestioned business integrity. They have a large trade, extending all over California, Arizona and New Mexico, and ship many goods East. Putting up fancy boxes of fruit for eastern shipment is in fact one of their specialties. They also make a great supply of the seed business, aiming to supply their customers with the very best, freshest and most reliable seeds that can be obtained. The house in every respect is thoroughly worthy of confidence and deserves the large patronage it enjoys.

Shirt Manufacturer and Men's Outfitter.
Julius M. Martens, successor to Evan E. Evans, No. 108 South Spring street, is a good illustration of "the right man in the right place." By his genial manners, fine taste and evident appreciation of what it means to run a strictly first-class men's furnishing business in a first-class town, he is winning hosts of friends and establishing himself securely as the leader in his line. The house has always been noted for its high-class and stylish goods, but it never was so popular as it is now, and it is not likely to be otherwise. The satisfaction of customers generally, for the policy of charging fancy prices for nice things because nobody else keeps them, is not Mr. Martens's policy. There is really no more economical way of supplying the trade with goods than to supply them with what they want, and to look through it—complete in every department, and right up to the mark in every respect when it comes to quality and style. The manufacturing of shirts is a specialty. The material being guaranteed first-class in every particular.

The Los Angeles Business College.
This is one of the leading educational institutions of Los Angeles. Since it came under the control of the present management it has had a steady and rapid growth. New rooms have been supplied, new departments opened up, and the latest and best methods that have been devised by the leading educators for representing and carrying on business in the school-room have been introduced. Many readers of this paper would be surprised to see the number and class of students in attendance, the easy and pleasant manner in which they are conducted, and the interest they evidently take in their work.

The college sustains the following departments: English, commercial, shorthand and typewriting, telegraphy, book-keeping, and the largest and best-equipped business college in Southern California.

It will repay any one interested in such matters to visit this excellent school, examine into its methods of instruction, and to become acquainted with its genial and able corps of professors.

Furniture, Carpets, Etc.
Go onto the street and ask the first ten people you meet where you shall go for furniture or carpets, and you need not be surprised if nine of the number direct you to Niles Pease's, Nos. 337, 339 and 341 South Spring street. And this is not because he keeps a larger stock than anybody else, though it is very large, nor because his prices are so much lower, for it is not true that he keeps low prices. He has been in business in Los Angeles a long time, and is known to almost everybody as an enterprising, obliging and conscientious gentleman, who carries a good stock, does a large business and treats his customers squarely. Buyers who need furniture, carpets, window shades or anything belonging to these lines, will find in his store a great variety of the newest and best eastern goods to make selections from, and at reasonable prices as are named anywhere in California.

Groceries, Wholesale and Retail.
Seymour & Johnson, Co., are the successors of the "Grange Store," originally organized by the ranchmen of Los Angeles county some fifteen years ago. The business was bought by John H. Seymour, the manager, after it had been running a year or two, and subsequently he admitted Mr. Johnson, now City Treasurer, to a partnership. After Mr. Seymour's death the business was carried on as a corporation under the firm now existing. During the past summer, following the line of the advance of business down our

liveliest and most frequented thoroughfare, a removal was made into a new and commodious building, Nos. 210 and 218 South Spring street, in the very center of the city, where they have what is conceded to be the most beautiful display of grocery stock on the coast, suited to the requirements of a rapidly-growing population of the best people. The Seymour & Johnson Co. is a house of sterling character, established by years of honorable and successful business. Its prosperity and great popularity are gratifying to every citizen because they are deserved.

Wholesale Agency C. H. Ballou & Co.'s "Sun Pure" Goods.
Mr. Charles F. Haines, wholesale agent in Los Angeles for "Sun Pure" China and Japan teas, "Sun Pure" favoring extracts, "Sun Pure" spices, "Sun Pure" baking powder, "Diamond Brand" Arabian Java coffee, is entitled to the thanks of the consuming public for introducing the highest grades in the above lines which have so far been filled in this market.

Messrs. C. H. Ballou & Co. are the sole importers of the "Diamond Brand" Arabian Mocha on this coast, and import only the finest grade of O. G. Java coffee, which enables Mr. Haines to sell at all times the lowest price, with the finest coffee that money can buy. It is gratifying to see that the leading grocers in this city are already selling these superior goods.

J. M. Hale & Co.—Dry and Fancy Goods.
This sterling and deservedly popular house—Nos. 107 and 109 North Spring street—established itself in Los Angeles about seven years ago, and has well maintained its high character for superior goods, reasonable prices and fair and honorable treatment of its ever-increasing list of steady customers. There is never anything flashy or sensational about its business methods. Although always among the first to introduce new things in its line, so reliable are its customers that they all feel that no novelty will ever be pushed unless it has merit in it. The house carries on six similar establishments—in Sacramento, Stockton, San Jose, Palmdale, Salinas and San Diego—and is consequently one of the largest buyers on this coast.

Oil and Oil Burning Supplies.
The Southern California Oil and Supply Company, whose office is at No. 387 North Main street, in addition to being large jobbers of all kinds of petroleum products, also delivers coal oil and gasoline, the best eastern grades—direct to consumers. Its fine tank wagons make their rounds punctually in every part of the city. The oil and gasoline is deposited in substantial cans with faucets, provided by the company, and is uniformly of the same excellent quality—manufactured from genuine Pennsylvania petroleum. This corporation carries a large stock and supplies dealers in all parts of Southern California and Arizona.

Win-Mills, Pumps, Etc.
E. K. Green, No. 661 Buena Vista street, established his business in Los Angeles in 1873, and by careful, conscientious attention to the needs and best interests of his patrons, has built up a fine trade. He furnishes the best of windmills, pumps, tanks, steam engines and horse-powers, and makes and repairs all kinds of machinery, supplying the entire outfit required in setting them up ready for operation.

Recondo.
RECONDOS, Dec. 31.—[Special Correspondence of THE TIMES.] Redondo is again looking green and beautiful, and ushers in the New Year in spring attire. The Redondo Hotel has its formal opening on New Year's day, and elaborate preparations have been made for the reception of guests, many of whom have arrived at the hotel, enjoying the numerous pleasures and amusements to be had at the beach. An elegant New Year's dinner will be served. The Redondo Hotel in this line is justly celebrated. The first of a series of hops will be given in the evening, and the management having secured Prof. Elser's fine orchestra for the season, few safe as to the excellent grade of music which will be furnished.

With H. A. Schaefer, Miss J. N. Dinsmore, Milwaukee, are late arrivals.

The steamer Eureka landed at the wharf yesterday with ninety tons of freight.

California Patents.
Messrs. H. J. and T. J. report the following list of patents issued to residents of California, Tuesday December 23: Bailing press, George H. Allen, San Leandro.

Bill file, Kate, Oakland.
Canted gutter, window and window shade fixture, Thomas Chaper, San Francisco.

Device for inducing full respiration, Charles C. Davis, Los Angeles.
Lawn sprinkler, Robert Franken, Pomona.

Wave and tide motor, Lewis M. Lloyd, San Bernardino.
Canted gutter, window and window shade fixture, Thomas Chaper, San Francisco.

Propulsion of vessels, John Schroeder, assigned to one of his boats, L. Kaschen, San Francisco.

One-centimeter, James Tullock, Angel's Camp.

PROGRESS.
It is very important in this age of vast material progress that a remedy be pleasing to the taste and to the eye, easily taken, acceptable to the stomach and healthy in its nature and effects. Possessing these qualities, Syrup of Figs is the one perfect laxative and most gentle diuretic known.

University of Southern California.
The College of Liberal Arts.
Second Term opens Tuesday, January 6, 1891.
Three full courses of study: Piano, Violin, Guitar, Voice Culture, Drawing and Painting. Address the President, W. S. MATTHEW D. D., University Postoffice.

No fee.
To Whom it May Concern: Mr. W. A. Dels coll has this day been appointed assistant manager of the L. W. Higgins Lumber Co. (Signed) L. W. HIGGINS, Dec. 31, 1890. General Manager.

Lines of City Business.

Classified by Lines.

Following will be found a long list of business houses and business men representing their various trades, professions and pursuits in the city of Los Angeles.

HOTELS AND RESTAURANTS.
COSMOPOLITAN DINING HALL,
W. M. HOLLAND, PROP.,
210, 221 W. Second st., Herald Block.

THE PLEASANTON,
STRICTLY FIRST-CLASS HOTEL,
530 Temple st.

VIENNA BAKERY
AND DINING PARLOR,
325 Spring st., cor. First, H. Cohen, Prop.

ST. ELMO HOTEL,
FIRST-CLASS, CENTRALLY LOCATED,
343 N. Main st.

THE RAMONA,
ROOMS BY DAY, WEEK OR MONTH,
Cor. Third and Spring sts.

THE MENLO,
420 S. MAIN ST.,
Cor. Washington.

THE HOTEL NADEAU,
DONNELL & SCHREIBER, PROPS.,
Cor. Spring and First sts.

NATICK HOUSE,
H. A. HART, PROP.,
Cor. Main and First sts.

GRAND CENTRAL HOTEL,
E. R. RICHARDS, PROP.,
321-325 N. Main st.

ST. ANGELO HOTEL,
FINE VIEW, BROAD PORCHES,
Grand and Temple sts.

HOTEL LINCOLN,
ELEGANTLY FURNISHED ROOMS,
Cor. Second and Hill sts., Thos. Farnes.

HOLLENBECK HOTEL CAFE,
EASTERN OYSTERS, 50c a DOZEN,
W. Second st., J. E. Asst, Prop.

GROCERIES, PROVISIONS, ETC.
HALL & PACKARD,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL GROCERS,
441 and 443 S. Spring st.

ALBERT COHN,
GROCER,
No. 219 S. Main st., bet. Second and Third.

THOMAS S. JUDE,
CHOICE FAMILY GROCERIES,
N. E. Cor. Fifth and Broadway.

CALIFORNIA TEA CO.,
TEAS, COFFEES, COCOA AND CHOCOLATE,
425 S. Spring st.

SEYMOUR & JOHNSON CO.,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL GROCERS,
216 and 218 S. Spring st.

W. H. ROHOCK,
GROCERIES AND GENERAL PROVISIONS,
452 S. Spring st.

CHARLES E. TIBBETTS,
THE CELEBRATED LILY HAM & BACON,
460 S. Spring st.

C. E. DONAHUE'S,
GROCERY HOUSE,
Specialties: Finest Oatmeal and Jan Tea, Lunch
Cakes, etc. 325 S. Spring st., Telephone 411.

THE SUN,
C. F. HAINES,
Importers and Manufacturers of Agent, Pure Spices,
Pickles, etc. 125 E. Second st., Tel. 438.

THE CASH GROCERY HOUSE,
328 and 340 S. SPRING ST.,
Call and see us. We have just a Happy New
Year, we are very respectfully,
Borden & Childers. Telephone 451.

H. JEVNE,
FANCY GROCERIES,
136 and 138 N. Spring st.

REAL ESTATE AND LOANS.
CHAPPEL & VICKREY,
REAL ESTATE BROKERS AND INVESTORS,
110 1/2 S. Broadway.

PIEPER & POWELL,
FIRE INSURANCE & REAL ESTATE
AGENTS,
108 S. Broadway.

GEORGE BRADBEE,
MOR. NEW ZEALAND INSURANCE CO.,
193 Broadway.

BRYAN & KELSEY,
REAL ESTATE AND INSURANCE,
117 N. Spring st.

RILEY & PINNEY,
REAL ESTATE, LOAN AND INS. BROKERS,
227 W. First st.

CHALFANT & GREENING,
INSURANCE AND LOAN AGENTS,
228 W. Second st.

BOOKS AND STATIONERY.
EDWARDS & MCKNIGHT,
BOOKSELLERS, NEWSDEALERS AND
STATIONERS,
No. 114 W. First st.

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CORRESPONDENCE solicited from all quarters. Timely news and news given the preference. Concise, accurate, timely, and a clear and pointed style. Use one side of the sheet only, with plenty of white space for the private information of the Editor. Anonymous communications rejected.

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THE TIMES-MIRROR COMPANY, Times Building, Los Angeles, Cal.

ENTERED AS SECOND-CLASS MATTER.

The Times

BY THE TIMES-MIRROR COMPANY.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:
 H. G. OTIS, President and General Manager.
 W. A. SPALDING, Vice-President.
 J. C. OLIVER, Secretary.
 C. C. ALLEN, Treasurer.

Our Annual Trade Number.

TWENTY-FOUR PAGES.
 (66 CENTS.)

Price, 10 cents; 3 copies, 25 cents.
 Postage Domestic, 2c; foreign, 5c.
 JANUARY, 1891.

THIS ANNUAL "TIMES."

The present is a particularly auspicious time to proclaim the resources of Los Angeles county and invite immigration. We have surely something to show the inquirer. We can "point with pride" to our large and rapidly-increasing shipments of products of the soil—shipments that were more than twice as great in '90 as in '89—as tangible results of that glorious climate and fertile soil of which so much has been said—as proof-positive that a good living can be had here, as well as a good time.

Furthermore, during the past twelve months public opinion in the East has undergone a decided change for the better in regard to Los Angeles and Southern California. It is beginning to be understood that the bottom did not fall out of this section with the bursting of the real-estate boom. The traveling exhibit and the Chicago exhibit have taught our eastern friends much about our productions, and they are anxious to learn more.

The present is, therefore, an opportune occasion upon which to make a supreme effort to induce the immigration of a desirable class of practical eastern people, with some means.

Acting upon this belief, we present to the citizens of Los Angeles and Southern California what we believe we may, without boasting, say is the most complete, authentic and dispassionate description of the resources and prospects of this section that has ever been compiled. It is written in a plain, business-like manner, for sensible, discriminating men and women, without any attempt to exaggerate our many advantages or hide our few drawbacks. Only that class of persons is invited for whom there are good prospects of success.

It is not necessary to call the attention of our intelligent readers to the value of such a paper as this as a missionary agent in the East. A regular publication like THE TIMES carries weight with outsiders. Every property-owner and business man in Southern California is directly interested in making widely known our manifold advantages.

How can that be better done than by freely mailing this paper?

THE TIMES has done its share in compiling this information—a laborious and expensive task. Let all interested in this section be their share by sending the ANNUAL TRADE NUMBER wherever they believe it will do the most good.

Few cities in the world have better facilities for education than Los Angeles. Kindergartens, public schools, high school, normal school, colleges, universities of every description, teachers of music, languages, art, science and hygiene, libraries, lectures, Chautauque societies—all are found here in profusion and approaching perfection. This is always a most important question with heads of families who contemplate moving to a new section. Investigate our educational facilities. You cannot fail to be fully satisfied.

In a paragraph printed on the sixth page it was intended to say that one-half the corn grown in California is produced within the original limits of Los Angeles county, which includes what is now Orange. The latter county has the larger area of corn-producing lands.

THE NEW YEAR.

Another link in the chain of eternity was forged last midnight by that hoary old blacksmith, Father Time, and this morning, with its twenty-four pages of meaty matter and "all the news," that same old fellow's name-sake greets its readers with a sincere and hearty wish for a "HAPPY NEW YEAR."

Old 1890 went out in a blaze of stars as the bells that had been keeping watch-meeting in the bellies sent out their wild clangor of welcome to the little tenderfoot, 1891. He came in royal splendor to set up his kingdom for the next twelve months over the land we live in, and we cry with the ones of old, "The King is dead, long live the King!"

The year that went out last night was much the same, no doubt, as the one will be that today rules the destinies of man. In its kindly incumbency it saw happy faces bright with laughter, and eyes that "looked love to eyes that spake again," and it saw sorrow in the hearts and tears upon the lashes of others. It saw Fortune smiling upon the one at the right and frowning upon the one at the left. It brightened the life of one who had been laboring in the depths of despair, and it filled with the gloom of failure and disaster another who had been cradled in a couch of gold and lulled to slumber by the harmony of silver strings. It raised the lowly from the ashes of defeat and placed his feet on the solid rock of fame and fortune, and it dashed to the earth one with the highest hopes and the loftiest dreams. It tore the mother from her babe and left her asleep in the shadow of the mountain where the winds sigh with mournful cadences above her narrow bed; and it brought back to another the absent boy who had wandered into the places from which the lost go down into the blackness of eternal night. It freed from the chains of slavery one who had been enthralled from birth, and it placed upon one born to the purple the manacles of a serf. It filled the ear-drums of one with the dancing melodies of joy, and to another it brought the gloomy wailings of souls that are damned. And the sea-saw of life goes on,—the year we are entering upon, will, we do not doubt, bring with it joys and sorrows, pains and pleasures, the light of radiant suns into some lives, and the dusk of eternal gloom into others.

But if some good geni should grant us one wish, it would be that every reader of this journal's columns might for the next year have all his wishes granted, and that not one wave of trouble should break upon his ocean of peace.

Certainly, so far as a community and as a people are concerned, the new year holds out the most brilliant prospect. The rains have come, opportune and ample, and the indications point to a season of unparalleled prosperity in all lines of production. The era of depression, begun in 1887, we believe to have ended, practically, with the death of the old year, and from this time forward Southern California will be seen going ahead with a momentum only second to that rapid one which became so much the style in boom days. But, fortunately for the people and the country, the one now to begin is based upon more substantial things than twenty-five-foot lots ten miles from a town, or a thousand dollars an acre for a boulder-filled arroyo. The area of orchards is spreading with every hour these days, and the name of our soil has gone into the lands of snow, until the sleep of the dwellers in those regions is disturbed by dreams of this country of profit and plenty. And so we feel that whatever Destiny may have in store for all other lands than this, it is with some faith that we are not wishing in vain when we extend to our readers the compliments of the season in the homely but musical phrase—"HAPPY NEW YEAR!"

Few sections of the United States offer more inducements to both capital and labor than does Southern California today. The capitalist may obtain big interest here on his money, with good security. There are millions to be made in bringing water on our thirsty plains. Good water and good land are both here. They need but be united to produce a thousand fold. As we have shown in our article on manufactures, there is a wealth of raw material here waiting to be worked up. In many of the smaller towns there are openings for the construction of water, gas and electric-light works. Cottages may be built and sold on the installment plan to pay good interest. Our mining resources have scarcely been touched. Petroleum and natural gas are under our feet waiting to be developed. Finally, the cultivation of the soil is not such a bad investment when it frequently happens that men take the cost of their land off the first year. As for labor, wages here are good, workingmen are in demand, and the climate permits work to go on all the year round. There are plenty of opportunities to rent land, by which means the industrious man may within a few years own a home of his own.

Who should come to Southern California? It is easier to say who should not come. To begin with, the city, for the present, is overdone; the development of the county has scarce begun. We have a surplus of lawyers, doctors, preachers, store-keepers, clerks, politicians and young men hunting a soft job. On the other hand, there is a big demand for handy, industrious men—farmers, rough carpenters and others—who are willing to go into the country and tackle whatever they find to do. Such men can become independent within a few years. There is also a large demand for first-class female domestics, in the city, at good wages.

This issue of THE TIMES is not a "boom" paper. It is free from exaggeration, everything being set down truthfully and fairly, with our shortcomings as well as our excellencies noted.



GOOD NIGHT, OLD YEAR.

The summer's foot is on December's hills. Her breath is in our thousand blooming flowers. Her merry laughter in the silver rills. Is heard through all the sweet, enchanted hours.

Her face is fair as in the lotus lands. Nor ever birds more glorious songs did sing. Some spirit is on her, and she halting stands. And craves the old year with her rarest charms.

June never held such skies of shining blue. Nor ever birds more glorious songs did sing. Good night, old year! pass on, and let the new Open its eyes upon the lap of Spring.

December 31. ELIZA A. OTIS.



CALIFORNIA'S PIONEER HORTICULTURAL INDUSTRY.

Earliest to assume prominence among the products of our orchards and vineyards, especially as an article of export, was the raisin grape, in its dried state. As early as 1867 raisins were being made in Yolo county, and ten years ago, when oranges were only grown on a very limited scale, for home consumption, before we had dried apricots, or figs, or introduced our olive oil on the market, the raisin product of the State was 75,000 boxes. During the past ten years this product has grown enormously, as may be seen from the following figures, which appear in a book just published by Dr. Gustav Eison of Fresno, a practical raisin maker:

1880, boxes.....	75,000	1885, boxes.....	500,000
1881.....	90,000	1886.....	700,000
1882.....	115,000	1887.....	850,000
1883.....	140,000	1888.....	950,000
1884.....	175,000	1889.....	1,000,000

The present raisin-grape acreage of the State is given in this work as follows:

Fresno.....	50,000
San Joaquin Valley (outside of Fresno).....	10,000
San Bernardino.....	5,000
San Diego and El Cajon.....	5,000
Yolo and Solano.....	8,000
Remainder of the State.....	7,000

Here is the approximate product for the season of 1889, by districts, in twenty-pound boxes:

Fresno.....	475,000
San Bernardino.....	305,000
Yolo and Solano.....	130,000
San Diego.....	75,000
El Cajon.....	15,000
Orange and Los Angeles.....	8,000
Kern.....	4,000
Scattering.....	25,000

Total.....987,000
 The immense increase that has taken place in the product during the past year is shown by the fact that the raisin shipments of the Southern Pacific Company, during 1890, from the San Joaquin Valley alone, amounted to 21,916,483 pounds, or nearly 1,100,000 boxes, which is more than the total product of the State in 1889. It is estimated that there are now in Fresno county over 1000 vineyards, aggregating 50,451 acres, about 20,000 acres of which are in full bearing.

It will be noticed that Los Angeles county figures to a very small extent in these statistics. The raisin industry was quite important in the Santa Ana Valley—now in Orange county—until a couple of years ago, when a disease attacked the vines, which was grubbed up. This disease has since passed away and growers in that district are once more setting out vines. There is much land in the county which is well adapted to the raisin industry, especially in the eastern part of the San Gabriel Valley, but there oranges are found more profitable. In Antelope Valley the raisin grape has been successfully grown and dried. In that valley are many thousands of acres of land, the choice of which may be had at \$30 an acre, which, with a sufficient water supply, can be made to grow the raisin grape to perfection. At present the land, where cultivated, is utilized for grain crops.

California raisins will soon supplant

the imported article entirely in the United States. Even now, when properly packed, they are preferred. An effort will soon be made to compete with Spain in the English market. Our product, considerable as it is, is still a mere trifle in comparison with the total product of the world, as is shown by the following figures, which are also taken from Mr. Eison's book:

Greece.....	125,000
Smyrnia.....	130,000
Valencia.....	35,000
Lipari and Calabria.....	15,000
California.....	10,000
Italy.....	8,000
Chili.....	1,000
Scattering.....	5,000

Total.....\$12,000

The building of the pioneer beet-sugar factory of Southern California, to cost \$500,000, on the Chino ranch, in San Bernardino county, is a matter of great importance to this section. The factory will give employment directly and indirectly to a thousand people. In several European countries the beet-sugar industry is of national importance. In Germany it is protected by the government. In Belgium beet fields take the place of the vineyards in France. Land suitable for sugar-beets is worth \$540 an acre. In Los Angeles county it can be bought for less than \$34. The bounty of two cents a pound given to home-made sugar by the McKinley Bill should stimulate production. The progress of the Chino factory will be watched with great interest. If successful it will undoubtedly be followed by others, and the industries of Southern California will be enriched by a product the market for which is practically unlimited.

Among the events of vital importance to Los Angeles which have occurred during the past year may be mentioned the commencement of winter vegetable and berry shipments to the East, by express; the introduction of our fruits to ten thousand new eastern homes, owing to the failure of the eastern crop; the commencement of work on the pioneer beet-sugar factory at Chino; the commencement of work on the Terminal railway and the "Bell" electric line; the voting of bonds and partial completion of an interior sewer system; the visit of a Government board of engineers to select a site for a harbor, and the establishment of a permanent exhibit of Southern California products in Chicago.

The wonderful growth of Los Angeles during the past decade is well exemplified by a comparison with other large cities of the United States. In 1880, Los Angeles was 211th in rank as to population among the cities of the country. This year it occupies the fifty-seventh place. Again, of the thirty cities in the United States with a population of 90,000 or more, the five which have made the greatest percentage of increase during the decade are: Kansas City, 140 per cent.; Denver, 203; St. Paul, 224; Minneapolis, 236; Omaha, 360. Los Angeles shows an increase for the same period of 445 per cent.

The sale last week of the old court-house property, at auction, for \$100,500 cash, to solid citizens who will erect a fine block, is a pretty good proof of the confidence that is felt in the future of the city by our own people, in spite of the bursting of the real-estate boom. This same property was purchased by the county, twenty years ago, for \$20,000. The price just paid is generally regarded as a low one, and the purchasers are congratulated on getting a bargain. Outside critics, who believe that property in Los Angeles has little or no value, will please take note of this.

Don't imagine that we grow only fruit in Los Angeles county! There were shipped from San Pedro, in 1890, 24,000,000 pounds and by the Santa Fé 16,254,540 pounds of grain; by the Southern Pacific 14,450,430 pounds of beans, 1,366,070 pounds of honey, 4,622,940 pounds of vegetables, and 2,713,200 pounds of wool. We can and do grow the finest corn in the world, and we are going into the growing of sugar beets on an extensive scale. Fruit is most thought of because it pays so much better than other crops, not because we cannot grow them.

The climates of Los Angeles county are as various as its soils. The man must indeed be fastidious who cannot be suited. Within a day you can remove from the cool, bracing, salty air of the ocean beach to the mild, balmy atmosphere of the interior, or the crisp, invigorating air of the pine-clad mountain summits, where in mid-summer you may sometimes find enough snow to have a game of snow-balling. We have every sort of climate in Los

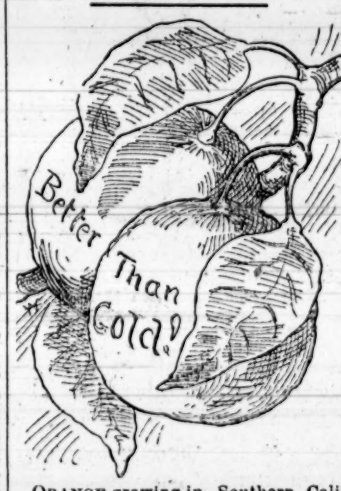
Angeles county—that is worth having. Blizzards, thunderstorms and cyclones are not on our climatic bill of fare.

WHAT do we live on in Los Angeles county, besides climate? Well, our income, at present, from grain, fruits, vegetables and petroleum is not less than \$5,000,000 a year, which would give \$250 a year to each family in the county, and this income is increasing much faster than the population. Then, besides, there is honey, wool, hides, dairy produce and a dozen other things, not including the entertainment of "one-lungers," so that, you see, there is no immediate danger of our starving, even if travel from the outside should entirely cease.

Here are some big figures for the benefit of our Eastern friends, who think that Southern California land is too dear. A farmer in Eagle Rock Valley recently raised 20 tons—40,000 pounds—of tomatoes on an acre of land. A few weeks ago, tomatoes shipped from Los Angeles to New York, by express, sold in the latter city at 50 cents a pound. This is—we hardly dare write it—\$20,000 an acre. Of course, this is an exceptional yield, and a price that only the rich can pay, but look at the margin!

READERS OF THE TIMES who reside in Southern California, after they have glanced through this issue, will, doubtless, desire to mail several or more copies to their less favored eastern friends, who linger in the outer darkness of blizzard-land. This paper gives more information about Southern California than could be imparted in a long letter written twice a week for a year, and at a great saving of time and postage.

If every regular reader of THE TIMES would send a dozen copies of this issue to eastern friends and acquaintances, the paper would be read by at least 1,000,000 possible immigrants, and if only one in a thousand of those came, we should have a thousand new arrivals in the county during the year, from that source alone. It does not cost much to make the experiment.



ORANGE growing in Southern California is rapidly assuming importance among the great industries of the country. The exports for this season are estimated at 3750 cars of 300 boxes each, or 187 solid train-loads of 23 cars each, the value of the crop being over \$2,500,000. Now, remember how few years it has taken to build up this industry—the export has more than doubled within three years—and it needs no prophet to foretell the magnitude which this branch of our production will have attained by the end of another decade.

CALIFORNIA is coming to the front again in eastern publications. In Harper's Monthly, Mr. Warner is writing some very complimentary, though entirely truthful, articles about us, one of which appears in this issue, while the Century advertises, as a special attraction for the coming year, a series of papers entitled "The Gold-hunters of California." From now on we may expect to see this State play an important part in the history of the Union, politically and socially.

The past year has been a notable one for our horticulturists. The general failure of fruit crops throughout the East has induced an unprecedented demand for California fruits, and thousands of Americans have this year tasted the product of our orchards for the first time. They will certainly not be satisfied with a taste.

The Queen of the Angels will have the honor of receiving the King of the Sandwich Islands on Saturday. After King Kalakaua has been shown the beauties of the queen's domain, we believe he will admit that "honors are easy" between the two potentates.

WHILE Parnell and McCarthy are quarreling over the Irish question, Los Angeles is solving the Irish (potato) question in its own way, by exporting thousands of tons of "spuds" to the East, at a time when they cannot be grown there.

The large majority vote recently given in favor of closing the saloons on Sunday shows that the anti-liquor and Sunday-observance sentiment in Los Angeles is very strong.

"JATHAWKER" and the other rail-road fellows are now playing the lion-and-lamb act. The lying-down process can be seen on the twenty-second page.

LOS ANGELES, the Queen City of the sunny Southwest—in 1890, 211th in population among the cities of the country; in 1890, 57th; in 1900—?

ALL the luxuries of life in a big city may be obtained in Los Angeles, from grand opera to coffee and doughnuts, "like my mother used to make."

THE TIMES turns over a new leaf, in fact twelve of them, this morning. Let somebody furnish the turkey—we'll do the rest.

Look out, there, with that date—it is 1891.

Now, then, swear off and stay sworn! We salute you!

A BOOM IN BEETS.

The Great Enterprise at Chino Coming On.

RICHARD GIRD AND THE OXNARDS

Their Joint Venture and Its Progress—Large Preparations and an Army of Workmen—Incoming Settlers.

For several years past efforts have been made, after a desultory fashion, to add to the agricultural industries of this section the cultivation of sugar-beets and the manufacture of beet-sugar. It has been generally known that the industry is a very profitable one to the farmer, where the soil and climate are suitable. It was not necessary to go farther than Watsonville, Santa Clara County, in this State, to ascertain that fact. There a large factory uses up the product of an extensive section of surrounding country and the growers find the crop very profitable.

Tests made in this section show that, in many places, our soil will produce beets with a high percentage of sugar. Specially good results have been obtained along the Calhuenaga range, between Los Angeles and Santa Monica, also on the Chino ranch, in San Bernardino County. On the latter ranch, Mr. Gird, the owner, has at length made definite arrangements for the immediate construction of a large beet-sugar factory—the pioneer factory of Southern California. Work on the factory has already commenced, and arrangements are being made for the planting of beets.

One of the capitalists interested in this enterprise, speaking of the reasons which induced him and his companions to go into it, said that they expect to have a great advantage in Southern California in being able to make sugar six months in the year by planting successive crops, while in Germany the beet-sugar year only lasts 100 days. Thus as much sugar could be made here in one year as elsewhere in two.

THE PRESENT SITUATION AT CHINO.

The greatest activity exists at Chino and vicinity in the work of putting upon its feet this immense enterprise.

At a meeting of the directors of the Pomona and Elsinore Railroad Company, held last Monday, December 29, it was voted to turn over the right-of-way and other interests in the projected line to Mr. Gird, on condition that he agree to see the road built. Mr. Gird has since turned over to the Southern Pacific Company all these interests, and as soon as the company is to build the road forthwith. The company has had engineers on the line of the projected road for several days, and everything is reported ready to proceed with the work of grading, and as soon as the Southern Pacific authorities, give the word, construction will begin in earnest. One of the company's engineers is responsible for the statement that the line to Chino, some seven and a half miles, can be built in two weeks.

The franchise was granted by the Pomona City Council on Tuesday last. The line starts from the Pomona Depot and runs east three-quarters of a mile, then south to the Chino line, and to the works.

THE FORCE SWELLING IN NUMBERS.

As many as 100 men have been employed within the last week; calls for more are made, and Mr. Gird expects to have not less than 250 men at work within the next fortnight.

Large shipments of materials are being made, and the facilities for transportation to the works are already overtaxed.

One of the Oxnard brothers has secured from Mr. Gird the rental of 500 acres of land on the Chino ranch, and it is said, proposes to erect a great deal of his kitchen with tracts of 100 acres each, to be by them put into sugar beets. The principal will, it is reported, build a fine residence at Chino the present winter.

The South Riverside Coal Company has agreed, as soon as the road shall have been extended from Chino to South Riverside, to deliver to the sugar works fifty tons of coal per day, at the rate of six dollars per ton.

A STEAM GAUGE-PLOW that will cut a twenty-four foot furrow, has been shipped to the ground, and is already at work up to half its capacity, using three gangs of four plows each, each plow cutting a twelve-inch furrow, thus making at one fell swoop a "swath" twelve feet wide.

THE WORKS.

Under the contract made, the works are to be completed and in running order by August 1, 1891. The capacity will be 100 tons of beets per day, or reduced to carloads, 110 cars every twenty-four hours.

The works are to be a combination of crude manufacturing and of refining—in that respect surpassing the Watsonville works, which only turn out the crude product.

A BIG CONTRACT.

Mr. Gird's portion of the contract is to guarantee to the works the product of 5000 acres of sugar beets per year. This will require the services of an army of employees, to state the number of which would paralyze the reader.

THE BUILDING.

The building is to be, not of wood, but of brick, iron and stone, and immense in size. The average force to be employed in the works alone will be 700 men.

A "BUSH" OX.

There is a rash of land-buffers and home-seekers in that direction, to accommodate which, the Southern Pacific has been compelled to put on an extra passenger train to Pomona. In one week alone two parties, one of twenty-two persons and the other of thirty persons (families) arrived from the East to make homes in and about Pomona. Several men of the parties have already gone to Chino to commence work.

These are only a few of the many fresh and striking facts relating to this, the greatest and most important industrial enterprise that has been inaugurated in Southern California during the past decade. It is an enterprise in which not only Los Angeles and Southern California, but the whole State, is interested

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DO YOU buy roses? We have them to suit all tastes in variety, size and price. Four inches to eight feet high and from \$1 per dozen up.

Tens of thousands of other plants that will please.

U WILL never regret a visit to the Ravenswood Nurseries on Pasadena ave., midway between Los Angeles and Pasadena. P.O. address C. G. Packard, Garvanza, Cal. Always something interesting to

